

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER



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MRS. BUTLER.

A memoir of FRANCES ANNE BUTLER—better known as the gifted *ci-devant* FANNY KEMBLE—comprises but this—a history of her dramatic success as author and actress, her trip to America, and her marriage. Yet how much do these events involve! The timid and studious girl, yet in her teens, nerved and inspired by filial love, makes her appearance before a multitude of gazers, and by her own sole talent revives the fortunes of Covent Garden—of a colossal enterprise which had, to all appearance, arrived at its final *decadence*; and then, all at once, sinks her artistic identity and becomes simply a gentlewoman, a writer of diaries, a contemner of the art by which she had achieved her celebrity! Well, this world is certainly full of most unaccountable transitions! "Acting," she says, in one part of her journal, "after all, is nonsense!" And then she complains that almost all actors are *always* actors "within and without." Assuredly she must have formed this estimate from very inferior specimens of the class. Yet how well, again, she can criticise when she is in a less flippant vein, as the following will prove:—

"Were the morality that I constantly hear uttered a little more consistent, not only with right reason, but with itself, I think it might be more deserving of attention and respect. But the mock delicacy, which exists to so great a degree with regard to theatrical exhibitions, can command neither the one nor the other. To those who forbid all dramatic representations, as exhibitions of an unhealthy tendency upon our intellectual and moral nature, I have no objections, at present, to make. Unqualified condemnation, particularly when adopted on such grounds, may be a sincere, a respectable, perhaps a right, opinion. I have but one reply to offer to it:



MRS. BUTLER AS JULIA, IN "THE HUNCHBACK."

the human mind requires recreation; is not a theatre (always supposing it to be, not what theatres too often are, but what they ought to be), is not a theatre a better, a higher, a more noble, and useful place of recreation than a billiard-room, or the bar of a tavern? Perhaps, in the course of the moral and intellectual improvement of mankind, *all* these will give way to yet purer and more refined sources of recreation; but, in the mean time, I confess, with its manifold abuses, a playhouse appears to me worthy of toleration, if not of approbation, as holding forth (when directed as it should be) a highly intellectual, rational, and refined amusement.

"However, as I before said, my quarrel is not with those who condemn indiscriminately all theatrical exhibitions; they may be right: at all events, so sweeping a sentence betrays no inconsistency. But what are we to say to individuals, or audiences, who turn with affected disgust from the sallies of *Bizarre* and *Beatrice*, and who applaud and laugh and are delighted at the gross immorality of such plays as the 'Wonder,' and 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife;' the latter particularly, in which the immorality and indecency are not those of expression only, but of conception, and mingle in the whole construction of the piece, in which not one character appears whose motives of action are not most unworthy, and whose language is not as full of coarseness, as devoid of every generous, elevated, or refined sentiment? (The tirades of *Leon* are no exception; for in the mouth of a man who marries such a woman as *Margarita*, by such means, and for such an end, they are mere mockeries.) I confess that my surprise was excited when I was told that an American audience would not endure that portion of *Beatrice's* wit which the London censors have spared, and that 'Othello' was all but a proscribed play; but it was infinitely more so when I found that the same audience tolerated, or rather encouraged with their presence and applause, the coarse productions of Mrs. Centlivre and

Beaumont and Fletcher. With regard to the 'Inconstant,' it is by far the most moral of Farquhar's plays; that, perhaps, is little praise, for the 'Recruiting Officer,' and the 'Beaux' Stratagem,' are decidedly the reverse. But in spite of the licentiousness of the writing, in many parts, the construction, the motive, the action of the play is not licentious; the characters are far from being utterly debased in their conception, or depraved in the sentiments they utter (excepting, of course, the companions of poor *Mirabel's* last revel); the women, those surest criterions, by whose principles and conduct may be formed the truest opinion of the purity of the social atmosphere,—the women, though free in their manners and language (it was the fashion of their times, and of the times before them, when words did not pass for deeds, either good or bad), are essentially honest women; and *Bizarre*, coarse as her expressions may appear, has yet more real delicacy than poor *Oriana*, whose womanly love causes her too far to forget her womanly pride. Of the catastrophe of this play, and its frightfully pointed moral, little need be said to prove that its effect is likely to be far more wholesome, because far more homely, than that of most theatrical inventions; invention, indeed, it is not, and its greatest interest, as, perhaps, its chief utility, is drawn from the circumstance of its being a faithful representation of a situation of unequalled horror, in which the author himself was placed, and from which he was rescued precisely as he extricates his hero. Of the truth and satirical power of the dialogue, none who understand it can dispute, and if, instead of attaching themselves to the farcical romping of *Bizarre* and her ungallant lover, the modest critics of this play had devoted some attention to the dialogues between young and old *Mirabel*, their nice sense of decency would have been less shocked, and they might have found themselves repaid by some of the most pointed, witty, and pithy writing in the English dramatic literature. I am much obliged to such of my friends as lamented that I had to personate Farquhar's impertinent heroine; for my own good part, I would as lief be such an one, as either *Jane Shore*, *Mrs. Haller*, *Lady Macbeth*, or the wild woman *Bianca*. I know that great crimes have a species of evil grandeur in them; they spring only from a powerful soil, they are in their very magnitude respectable. I know that mighty passions have in their very excess a frightful majesty, that asserts the vigour of natures from which they rise; and there is as little similarity between them, and the base, degraded, selfish, cowardly tribe of petty larceny vices with which human societies abound, as there is between the caterpillar blight, that crawls over a fertile district, gnawing it away inch-meal, and the thunderbolt that scathes or the earthquake that swallows the same region, in its awful mission of destruction. But I maintain that freedom of expression and manner is by no means an indication of laxity of morals, and again repeat that *Bizarre* is free in her words, but not in her principles. The authoress of the most graceful and true analysis of Shakspeare's female characters has offered a better vindication of their manners than I could write; I can only say I pity sincerely all those who, passing over the exquisite purity, delicacy, and loveliness of their conception, dwell only upon modes of expression which belong to the times in which their great creator lived. With respect to the manner in which audiences are affected by what they hear on the stage, I cannot but think that gentlemen who wish their wives and daughters to hear no language of an exceptional nature had better make themselves acquainted with what they take them to see, or, at all events, avoid, when in the theatre, attracting their attention to expressions which their disapprobation serves only to bring into notice, and which had much better escape unheard, or at least unheeded. Voluminous as this note has become, I cannot but add one word with respect to the members of the profession to which I have belonged. Many actresses that I have known, in the performance of unvirtuous or unlovely characters (I cannot, however, help remembering that they were also secondary parts), have thought fit to impress the audience with the wide difference between their assumed and real disposition, by acting as ill and looking as cross as they possibly could, which could not but be a great satisfaction to any moral audience. I have seen this done by that fine part in Milman's 'Fazio,' *Alda bella*, repeatedly, and not unfrequently by the *Queen* in 'Hamlet,' *Margarita* in 'Rule a Wife and have a Wife' (I scarcely wonder at that, though), and even by our Shakspeare's *Lady Falconbridge*. I think this is a mistake; the audience, I believe, never forget that the actress is not indeed the wicked woman she seems. In one instance that might have been the case, perhaps. I speak of a great artist whose efforts I never witnessed, but whose private excellence I have a near right to rejoice in, and who was as true in her performance of the wretch *Millwood*, as in her personifications of Shakspeare's grandest creations."

Of personal criticism the following is especially striking:—

"I am far from advocating that most imperfect conception and embodying of a part which Kean allows himself: literally acting detached passages alone, and leaving all the others, and the entire character indeed, utterly destitute of unity, or the semblance of any consistency whatever. But Kean and my father are immediately each other's antipodes, and, in adopting their different styles of acting, it is evident that each has been guided as much by his own physical and intellectual individuality, as by any fixed principle of art. The one, Kean, possesses particular physical qualifications; an eye like an orb of light; a voice, exquisitely touching and melodious in its tenderness, and in the harsh dissonance of vehement passion

terribly true; to these he adds the intellectual ones of vigour, intensity, amazing power of concentrating effect: these give him an entire mastery over his audience in all striking, sudden, impassioned passages; in fulfilling which he has contented himself, leaving unheeded what he probably could not compass, the unity of conception, the refinement of detail, and evenness of execution. My father possesses certain physical defects: a faintness of colouring in the face and eye, a weakness of voice; corresponding intellectual deficiencies, a want of intensity, vigour, and concentrating power: these circumstances have led him (probably unconsciously) to give his attention and study to the finer and more fleeting shades of character, the more graceful and delicate manifestations of feeling, the exquisite variety of all minor parts, the classic keeping of a highly wrought whole; to all these, polished and refined tastes, an acute sense of the beauty of harmonious proportions, and a native grace, gentleness, and refinement of mind and manner, have been his prompters; but they cannot inspire those startling and tremendous bursts of passion, which belong to the highest walks of tragedy, and to which he never gave their fullest expression. I fancy my aunt Siddons united the excellences of both these styles."

If we were to imitate Fanny's mode of beginning at the beginning, it would be thus copied literally from her *Journal*:—

"Thursday Nov. 29.
My Birthday * * * *
* * * *"

In reference to the word *Journal* we have sometimes been puzzled at Fanny's adoption of it; for she expresses the most supreme contempt for gentlemen connected with the press. "Here," she says, "I do solemnly declare, never again with my own good will to become acquainted with any man in any way connected with the public press. They are utterly unreliable people, generally; their vocation requires that they should be so; and the very few exceptions I must forego, for, however I might like them, I can neither respect nor approve of their trade; for trade it is in the vilest sense of the word." She then proceeds to say, "Dined at five." But is it possible that good digestion could wait on appetite after a tirade so rife of the deepest ingratitude? What would the Kembles have been but for the class she so flipantly repudiates? Acting would in very truth have been nonsense—for the actor is seen and known only through the press. But, not to bandy words in answer to impressions penned hastily—and probably now changed altogether—let us hasten to welcome a woman of undoubted genius—one to whom we yield our homage of an *illustration*—back to the sphere of her former triumphs.

Much speculation is abroad as to the reasons why Mrs. Butler, after a lapse of eighteen years (she made her first appearance in London on the 5th of March, 1829, and was then 18 years of age), should resume her former profession; for it has been generally supposed that her husband (who is American by birth) had a considerable fortune of his own, and that she was herself wealthy at the period of her marriage. It is indeed said that the love of acting is never obliterated; and this may account for the reluctance with which "farewells" are taken, as well as their repetition; and also for the frequent returns to the stage—among the most conspicuous of which is that of Mrs. Butler. Her success at Manchester, and in the provinces generally, is likely to be the harbinger of a still greater—here. Mrs. Butler's style is remarkable for its suddenness of effect; and in so far she resembles the elder Kean; her eye is good; her pronunciation modulated and clear; her action less graceful than impressive. Her drama of "Francis the First" is clever as a conventional composition—but nothing more.

LADIES ON THE POINT OF MARRIAGE.

BY R. B. PEAKE.

How truly important a thing it is to have all worldly concerns fully understood between the fair bride and bridegroom, prior to the wedding! In rich families, or where there are large estates, these affairs are regularly arranged by the lawyers. And should there be (by bare possibility) any dispute after marriage, deeds of settlement can be readily referred to. This is, however, but the adjustment of that highly desirable matter that has been termed "filthy lucre." All the Lord Chancellors in the world, putting their imposing wigs together, could not control the effect of opposite tempers; and as it is undeniable that young lovers, in their period of courtship, are totally blind to each other's imperfections, it is not until after what is called "the honeymoon" has passed that the little thorns appear which inflict the first wounds on matrimonial bliss, and, if neglected to be soothed and healed at once, grow into more serious maladies. Young brides, it is at this critical juncture, or puncture, that your tact, your best good humour, must be exerted. The admiring man

on whom you have bestowed your hand will be too much gratified in observing this conduct not to meet it more than half way, own perhaps his hasty remark, kiss off a soft indignant tear, and mutual forgiveness of each early petty offence may prevent the growth of many a future grievance.

Although riches have been pronounced a blessing, how often does it occur that the wife who brings money on her side is disappointed, nay, disgusted, in what she fancies may be the nigardly appropriation of the finances? Why ought not she to have a new carriage like Lady M., or the Countess P.; and why cannot her name be entered annually on the Opera subscription list, instead of taking an occasional box of Andrews or Mitchell? Has not the fortune flowed in from her family? When this notion has found its way into the female head, farewell to matrimonial bliss! The wife remonstrates, and, nine times out of ten, she is the most expert in argument, and her defeated help-mate walks off moodily to the hall of selfishness, his club, where in splendour he endeavours to regain good humour amongst the loungers and idlers that haunt the establishment, and where, if in pique he determines to dine, his palate is tickled with, perhaps, superior cookery to that of his own domicile.

However convenient for bachelors, the modern London clubs have been a great drawback to the social happiness of married life. The modern London clubs, with their aristocratic late dinner hours, have ruined the theatres. No person of the least *ton* can be seen in the boxes or stalls of a playhouse at seven o'clock!

George the Fourth, with his fastidious exclusiveness, was the cause of the neglect of the English drama; and, it being the height of fashion humbly to imitate the movements of "the first gentleman of Europe," the dress boxes of the theatres were forsaken. We have wandered a little from our subject, that all circumstances, and particularly pecuniary matters, should be carefully understood by man and wife before marriage, for ladies may prove unreasonable in their demands, and lords may turn out stingy. We have been led to these remarks by the accidental perusal of an existing and authentic document, which, if only descriptive of the manners of the period in which it was written, is curious and entertaining.

We cannot imagine that any wife of the present day would propose such preposterous stipulations as those of Elizabeth Spencer, heiress of Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London, some time about the year 1630, and who was married to William, Lord Compton. The lady had made few previous demands, but not long after the conclusion of the nuptial ceremony she sent her husband a modest and consolatory letter, which is yet extant, and from which the following items, among many others, are verbally taken. It may not be impertinent to add, that Lord Compton, as might reasonably be conjectured, after the receipt of such a letter as the following, reaped little comfort from his wife, and less from her large fortune.

EPISTLE FROM LADY ELIZABETH COMPTON TO LORD COMPTON (LITERALLY RENDERED).

"My Sweet Life,—Now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state, I suppose that it were best for me to bethink or consider with myself what ALLOWANCE WERE MEETEST for me; for, considering what care I have had of your estate, and how respectfully I dealt with those which both by the laws of God, of nature, and of civil polity, wit, religion, government, and honesty, you, my dear, are bound to, I pray and beseech you to grant me £1,600 per annum (quarterly to be paid).

"Also, I would (besides that allowance for my apparel) have £600 added yearly (quarterly to be paid) for the performance of charitable works; and those things I would not, neither will be, accountable for.

"Also, I will have three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare lend or borrow; none lend but I, none borrow but you.

"Also, I would have two gentlewomen, lest one should be sick; or have some other left. Also, believe that it is an indecent thing for a gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with good estate.

"Also, when I ride a hunting or hawking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending; so, for either of those said women, I MUST and WILL have for either of them a horse.

"Also I will have six or eight gentlemen, and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet for myself, with four very fair horses; and a coach for my women, lined with sweet cloth, one laced with gold, the other with scarlet, and laced with watched lace and silver, and four good horses.

"Also, I will have two coachmen, one for my own coach, the other for my women.

"Also, at any time when I travel, I will be allowed not only carriages and spare horses for me and my women, but I will have such carriages as shall be fitting for all orderly purposes: not pestering my things with my women's, nor theirs with chambermaids, not theirs with washmaids.

"Also, for laundresses, when I travel, I will have them sent away before with the carriages, to see all safe;

and the chambermaids I will have go before with the greens, that the chambers may be ready, sweet, and clean.

"Also, for that it is indecent to crowd myself up with my gentleman usher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horse, to attend me either in city or in country. And I must have two footmen. And my desire is that you defray all the charges for me.

"And for myself, besides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, six of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and six of them very excellent good ones.

"Also, I would have, to put me in my purse, £2,000 and £200, and so for you to pay my debts.

"Also, I will have £6,000 to buy my jewels, and £4,000 to buy me a pearl chain.

"Now, seeing I am so reasonable unto you, I pray you to find my children apparel, and their schooling, and also my servants (men and women) their wages.

"Also, I will have my houses furnished, and all my lodging-chambers to be suited with all such furniture as is fit—as beds, stools, chairs, suitable cushions, carpets, silver warming-pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and such like; so for my drawing-chambers in all houses I will have them delicately furnished, both with hangings, couch, canopy, glass, carpet, chair-cushions, and all things thereunto belonging.

"Also, my desire is that you will pay all my debts, build Ashby-house, and purchase lands, and lend no money (as you love God) to the Lord Chamberlain (Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk), which would have all—perhaps your life—from you. Remember his son, my Lord Walden, what entertainment he gave me when we were at the Tilt-yard. If you were dead, he said, he would be a husband, a father, a brother, and he said he would marry me. I protest I grieve to see the poor man have so little wit and honesty to use his friend so vilely. Also, he fed me with untruths concerning the Charter-house; but that is the least; he wished me much harm—you know him. God keep you and me from such as him.

"So now I have declared to you what I would have, and what I would not have, I pray that when you be an earl to allow me £1,000 more than I now desire, and double attendance!

"Your loving wife,
"ELIZA COMPTON."

Certain contemporary historians have asserted that the lady's large fortune turned her lord's head. Query—Had the above letter nothing to do with that calamity?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in Paris on Monday, attended by the Baroness de Stassart, Major d'Hanins de Moerkerke, and Dr. Rieken. It is expected that their Majesties will be absent from Brussels for about a fortnight.

A despatch was received at Paris on Saturday, with the news of the steam-frigate La Carabe, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Montagnies de la Roque, having on the 10th ultimo gone aground at five leagues north of the French settlement of St. Louis du Senegal. Twenty seamen or boys had been drowned.

On Monday some hundreds of the Paris students marched in procession to the church of St. Roch, where a service was celebrated in commemoration of the Cracow insurrection. They afterwards proceeded to the *National* office, and congratulated the editors on the recent acquittal of that republican print. On Monday, also, a large number of Polish refugees belonging to the democratic party attended a similar service at the Basignolles, when a speech, which one of their countrymen was about to deliver, was interrupted by the police.

Don Carlos, his consort, and two of his sons arrived at Modena on the 30th ultimo.

The Chamber of Deputies granted the Ministry on Monday, by a majority of 205 against 29, the authorization to augment by 10,000 men the effective force of the army.

The Ministerial journal *l'Epoque* had ceased to appear, and the *Presse* had undertaken to furnish its subscribers.

The *Echo de l'Agriculture* states that the accounts from the departments adjoining Paris announced a further advance in the price of wheat.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 19.—The Spanish war steamer Volcano, which left Barcelona on the 16th inst., anchored the following day at noon off Toulon, with the Infante Don Enrique on board. So pressing, it appears, was this departure (by order of the Queen), that the health papers were forgotten: the consequence was, that a quarantine of observation of twenty-four hours was imposed on the ship. His Royal Highness, accordingly, was only able to land at twelve o'clock yesterday at the Hôtel de la Préfecture, where apartments were prepared for him. He was received with all the honours due to his rank, conformably to a telegraphic despatch to this effect from Paris. It is presumed that he will proceed to-morrow to that capital. The banishment of the Infante appears to be owing to the disapproval of the Govern-

ment of his projected marriage with the daughter of the Conde de Castellan, arising from the fact of neither the Queen nor the Infante offering as yet any prospect of furnishing a successor to the throne.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—On the 11th the Count de Altamira gave a splendid banquet, at which her Majesty was present, in honour of his eldest son's marriage with the Infante Don Francisco de Paula's daughter, the "King's" sister. On the 14th the news of Don Miguel's late movement had reached that city, and it was said that the Spanish Government had decided on assisting the Queen of Portugal if her throne was seriously endangered. The two Banks of St. Ferdinand and Isabella had united. Accounts from Madrid of the 17th state that the debate on the address was to commence next day in the Chamber of Deputies, and although some ninety members who were zealous supporters of the Isturitz Cabinet were reckoned less favourable to the new Administration, it was not expected that their hostility would be seriously manifested in the impending discussion. More opposition was likely to be made about the Tariffs Bill. General Oraa had taken possession of the war department. General Pezuela had just resigned the captain-generalship of Madrid, and it was generally said that either General Conda or General Armero would be his successor. Two of the journals state orders to have been issued for the apprehension of Don Miguel, should he land on the Spanish coast. The *Heraldo* mentions the reinforcement of troops and ordnance that have been sent to the Balearic Islands, and derives, as it records, its advices from Vittoria, according to which, before a month elapses, Generals Alzaa, Villareal, and the Marquis de Valdespina will make their appearance in the mountains of Guipuzcoa and Navarre, with forces sufficient to stir up the whole country in favour of the Conde de Montemolin. The *Clamor Publico* adverts to some printed proclamations of the conde just circulated, which promise an ample and general amnesty, from the benefits of which Generals Maroto, Rodil, Nogueras, and Balboa are alone excluded.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Monday, Feb. 15.—(Extract of a letter from Oporto, Feb. 10.)—This morning a detachment of artistas, commanded by Baron Almeirim, came in from the south, bringing prisoners the Queen's authorities of Aveiro, lately established there by Saldanha. They were received with a band of music, &c. Casal continues in Vianna, Antas in Barcellos, Almargem in Braga, and Cezar in Penafiel. Since Macdonald's death, the junction of the two parties has been completed, so that, although Saldanha has no more enemies, the junta have gained strength. It is said that Solla was to be in Villa Real yesterday, where Vinhaes and Lapa have been for some days past, and that to-morrow they would all march for Amarante, where there is a small Miguelite force, and that, when they get into the Minho, Saldanha would proceed to Carvoeiro and cross the Douro, and Casal would also break up from Vianna, and all would join near Oporto. Various stories are told about Antas—that he is going to attack Casal—that he has taken the best troops away from the city to let Saldanha have less to do; he has with him Caçadores, 2nd and 7th, 280 men each; 2nd infantry, 500; 12th infantry, 200; different small bodies, 500; and eight pieces of artillery, with 800 artistas; but it is believed that his real intention is, to collect the decimas and get what milho and other things he can, though it seems rather strange that he should leave the city unprotected and Saldanha so close. Cezar has the 7th Infantry, artistas and populares, all about 1200 men.

The blockading ships have again made their appearance—Donna Maria, Serra do Pillar, and Douro. On Thursday the brig Don Pedro came off, and near in close under the castle; the frigate fired four shots at her, which of course missed her. She came to anchor, and in a short time the Duke de Porto went out and towed her in. Yesterday four English vessels were warned off—the Oporto, of Dublin; Luzitania and Essay, of London; to-day the two brigs only are off. The Thetis and America were off a couple of days. The Nautilus came in on Friday, and Bloodhound on the 6th.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* publishes a decree of the Emperor Nicholas, dated the 6th inst., prohibiting conversions to any other creed than the Greco-Russian religion. According to the provisions of that intolerant and despotic enactment, any person abjuring the Greco-Russian religion is to be placed at the disposal of the ecclesiastical authorities; his property is to be confiscated, and, if he does not re-enter the bosom of the church by law established within a given period, he is to be confined for life in a convent. Should the proselyte have children under age, the Government

undertakes to decide on their fate. Any individual who should advise another to abjure the tenets of that religion shall forfeit all his prerogatives and civil rights, and be banished for ever to Western Siberia. Persons preaching or publishing doctrines calculated to shake the faith of the true believers incur a similar penalty when guilty of the offence for the third time. The fathers and mothers professing the Greco-Russian religion who should cause their children to be baptized by the ministers of another Christian sect are to be punished by two years' imprisonment, deprived of their children, who are to be confided to the care of Greco-Russian members of their families; and, if they have no relatives professing that creed, the Government will entrust them to guardians of its own choosing. The clergyman of any other persuasion who should receive the abjuration of a Greco-Russian is to be deprived of his situation and of all the prerogatives attached to it. Catholic clergymen, moreover, are forbidden, in the western provinces, to retain in their service any person belonging to the Greco-Russian religion, under the penalty of forty effective roubles (£7 8s.) per servant.

TURKEY.

Public order was disturbed on the 18th ult. The French consul had, at the request of the Greek vice-consul, taken under his protection two Greeks accused of the murder of a Turk, but against whom there was no proof. They were ordered to be put to the torture to extort confession, and the infliction had commenced when the French consul interfered. One of the prisoners had already suffered much, but the consul forcibly took him out of the hands of the executioner, and delivered both prisoners to the Greek consul. The mob then attacked the house of the French consul, and called upon him to have the men delivered up to them. The consul remained firm, and the mob withdrew after convincing themselves that the two Greeks were not at the French consulate. The French ambassador has demanded from the divan reparation for the insult to the consul.

Jan. 28.—On Tuesday, the 26th inst., a fire was discovered about six o'clock in the evening in a dwelling-house near the theatre, Pera. An instant attempt was made to get the fire subdued, but the means not proving adequate to extinguish the flames, it became a matter of certainty that not only this dwelling-house, but the adjoining premises, must fall a prey to the destructive element. Upon the first alarm being raised, expresses were sent to the engine-stations with intelligence of the disaster, but the light thrown out by the flames was so intense that it became a far more speedy messenger of danger than the parties sent. Indeed, by nine o'clock, it was feared that a considerable part of Pera would be enveloped in flame. An abundant supply of water was scattered over the fire, and an intense activity on the part of the populace had not until ten o'clock the desired effect of cutting off the progress of the fire just as it had communicated with Galata Seraglio on one side of the street, and the house of the British ambassador on the other. The houses and shops which became a prey to the devouring element were situated between Galata Seraglio and a storehouse opposite the house of the British ambassador on one side of the street, and on the opposite side from the end of the fish-market to the house of the ambassador. The number of houses destroyed cannot amount to less than fifty, and these quite the *élite* of Pera. Had the evening been dry and the wind high, nothing could have prevented the greater part of Pera, and perhaps Galata, from being consumed. The houses destroyed are principally the property of Armenians, and tenanted by Greeks.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Jan. 30.—FRACAS AT KING OTHO'S BALL.—On the 24th of this month Colonel Chami Karataso, the King's aide-de-camp, applied to M. Musurus, the Turkish Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary here, to countersign his passport for Constantinople. He was told that the thing was impossible, as the Turkish Government had prohibited his entering the Ottoman dominions.

The next evening there was a Court ball, to which M. Musurus and his beautiful wife, the daughter of the Prince of Samos, were invited, together with about 200 of the *élite* of the capital. As usual the *corps diplomatique*, before the entrance of their Majesties, were drawn up to receive them in a semicircle, according to their rank and seniority. At this moment M. Coletti was sent for by the King, and remained absent for about a quarter of an hour, an unusual event, calculated to put every one on the *qui vive*. At last their Majesties entered. The King first spoke to Sir Edmund Lyons, then to M. Piscatory, next to Baron Werther, and then, going up to M. Musurus, said, in a loud tone, "Sir, I think the King of Greece had a right to expect more respect from you;"

and immediately walked on without giving the astonished representative of the Sultan an opportunity to reply.

M. Musurus' first step was to discover from M. Coletti that this royal insult was on the plea that he had shown a want of respect in refusing to countersign the passport of a royal aide-de-camp, to enable him to go and revolutionize Turkey. His next was to attend to his wife, who, being in an interesting situation, was greatly alarmed, expecting, too, no doubt, like every one else, that, as royalty had so far lowered itself as to forget the respect due to a high representative of a foreign power, and that representative at the time a bidden guest in the palace of the insulting party, they might next see the same high personage taking off his coat to have a regular royal stand-up fight, instead of a polka.

AMERICA.

By the packet-ship Oxford, Captain Teaton, we have advices from New York to the 4th instant inclusive.

In the Senate, on the 30th ult., the Army Bill was taken up on Mr. Hannegan's amendment, which was "to give 160 acres of land to all who serve twelve months in the army in Mexico."—Mr. Simmons renewed his amendment to the bill, leaving it optional with the soldier to either take land or receive 100 dollars in Six per Cent Stock.—This was received, and the county land amendment of Mr. Hannegan, as amended by Mr. Simmons, was then agreed to.

Accounts from the seat of war are interesting. General Taylor had entered Victoria with General Quitman on the 9th. General Quitman drove the Mexicans before him the last 30 or 40 miles before entering Victoria, the Mexicans retreating on one side of the town as General Quitman entered on the other. The Mexican soldiers seen in the neighbourhood of Saltillo are supposed to have been advanced parties of some 1500 or 2000 men, kept between Saltillo and San Luis to destroy the water-tanks, in case the American army should move in force in the direction of San Luis. It is said that there are numerous Mexican forces, mostly cavalry, at Tulla. On the 1st of January General Taylor sent Colonel May forward to examine the mountain passes between Montemorelos and Lebradores. On his return, having taken another pass leading to Linases, he was attacked by a body of Mexicans, and his rear cut off, by rolling stones into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman. Colonel May managed to get through with the main body of his force.

General Shields had left Tampico on the 10th, with 600 men, with the supposed intention of opening communications with General Taylor at Victoria; 2000 or 3000 Mexican troops were between Tampico and Victoria, with which it was supposed General Shields might have an engagement.

A frightful steam-boat explosion took place at New Orleans on the 21st of December: twenty persons were killed and many others wounded.

A lady of New York had offered a gift of fifty barrels of corn-meal for the destitute Irish. Messrs. Hallebut and Co. offered to carry them gratis to Dublin; and afterwards twenty-five additional barrels were offered by the daughters of the same lady.

INDIA.

(From the *Bombay Times* of Jan. 15.)

One of those sudden alternations from peace to war, and war to peace, has once more thrown on our hands a home despatch almost wholly devoid of interest. The treaty with the Sikhs was duly ratified betwixt Dhuleep Singh and the Governor-General on Christmas-day; and the two august personages just named were again to meet at Lahore on New Year's-day. Four Sikh corps are being raised, to form, with other troops, a frontier brigade at Peshawur, under command of Captain Lawrence, of the 11th Cavalry. Orders have been issued for the reduction of the Scinde field force by about seven thousand men. Sir C. Napier has been raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and attached to the staff of India. From Cabool we learn that Akhbar Khan, having in vain endeavoured to persuade his father, Dost Mohamed, from having anything to say to the vakeel deputed to his court by the Governor-General, had, through sheer wantonness, proceeded to and plundered a village near Charekar. Our vakeel was ordered to request of the old Ameer to use his best endeavours to have liberated and sent to India all those of the late Cabool army who might be in captivity either in his own dominions or those of surrounding countries. Fresh disturbances have broken out among the Khoords of Goomsoor, consequent on the measures pursued by our agent for the suppression of the barbarous sacrifices of human beings periodically performed by them. The town of Madras has lately been visited by cholera, but at the latest dates it was on the decline. The country, with

this exception, is healthy throughout, and the weather cool and agreeable. The Hon. Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, quitted Neemuch for Indore on the 28th ult. The Marquis of Tweeddale returns to Madras on the 18th inst. Mr. George Russell Clerk, our new governor, is expected at Bombay about the 24th. The Hon. Mr. Reid and family quit Parell to make way for him on the 20th. A ball in their honour is at present in contemplation. The whole of her Majesty's 17th, and part of her Majesty's 86th, have returned to Bombay from Scinde: the former shortly leaves for England.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the unfortunate vessel, Brechin Castle, shipwrecked off the Welsh coast, we have received Cape of Good Hope papers of the 23rd of December. The news which they contain is very satisfactory. The Kaffirs were laying down their arms more freely, and bringing in the stolen cattle. The mother of the celebrated chief Sandilla had visited the Governor to solicit pardon for her son; but it was very properly remarked to her that his Excellency did not make war upon women, and that the chief must come himself. Accordingly, Sandilla appeared, and brought with him a number of his most influential followers, cattle, and arms. Umhalla, the chief of the Slambie tribes, had made his submission, as the Governor had determined no longer to recognise the authority of chiefs west of the river Kei. The chief admitted himself fairly worsted, and preferred the British rule to the protection of the neighbouring Kaffir ruler, Kreli.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Edward Vaughan Williams, Esq., one of the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, David Dundas, Esq., her Majesty's Solicitor-General, and Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major William Caine to be Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General of Accounts for the island of Hong-Kong; C. St. George Cleverly, Esq., to be Surveyor-General; and William T. Mercer, Esq., to be Chief Magistrate of Police for that island; and James Watson Sheriff, Esq., to be her Majesty's Solicitor-General for the island of Antigua.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Their lordships met on Friday evening at five five o'clock. The royal assent was given by commission to the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, when the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Campbell sat as royal commissioners. Their lordships then proceeded with the public business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock on Friday evening. Mr. Monaghan, Solicitor-General for Ireland, took the oaths and his seat for the town of Galway. Several bills were read a second time, and after some few motions the House resolved itself into a committee of supply.

ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR, CAMBRIDGE.—The state of the poll at five o'clock on Friday evening was as follows:—Prince Albert, 828; Earl Powis, 763. No doubt the contest will continue to the last moment—this day, at noon—when the poll will be officially declared.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is gradually recovering, but the right hon. baronet has been much weakened by his recent severe attack of indisposition.

Mrs. Butler, the tragedian, has entered into an engagement to perform at the Princess's Theatre.

The French mission to Morocco has turned out a failure.

A letter from Nice, dated February 16, announces that Don Carlos returned from Modena to Genoa on the 13th. Cabrera joined him there and dined with him.

HULL AND SELBY RAILWAY.—We regret to say that one of the most dreadful accidents that has ever happened on this line occurred on Sunday evening last. The following are the names of some of the persons who received injuries from this unfortunate casualty, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain:—John Brown, Hesse, dead; George Waring, dead; Mr. Wood, from Wales, now lying at the Coburg with a broken arm; Mrs. Batty, from Leeds, lying at the same place, suffering severely from internal injuries; Miss Emma Martin, of Barton, confined to the house with a sprained ancle.

IRELAND.

Private reports speak very unfavourably of the progress of Mr. O'Connell's indisposition.

A fire broke out on Friday morning in the large bacon-store of Mr. George Courtenay, situate in William-street, Waterford, which totally destroyed the building, and property valued at £7000. Mr. Courtenay was from home; but the premises are said to have been insured.

A policeman, named Jacob Webb, has signalled himself this week by running off with Miss Honora Macmahon, an heiress possessed of £2000 per annum, and a native of Newcastle, county of Limerick. Having overcome all obstacles and evaded an active pursuit, and married the lady, he has now retired from the constabulary.

The parcel containing £1500, sent from the Nenagh branch of the Tipperary Bank to Limerick, was found in a stable of the Limerick coach-office. The boy who was taken up on suspicion has made a full confession of his guilt.

A man has been committed to Maryborough gaol for a murder committed thirty-six years ago. The murder was perpetrated at the fair of Mayo, in the Queen's county. The accused is now seventy years of age, and has been residing part of the time since the event in America, and the remainder in Meath. He has been fully identified by witnesses to the crime.

The accounts from Cork are becoming more and more gloomy, getting, in truth, from bad to worse.

It is stated that a gentleman in Kilmurry, county of Cork, has recently purchased seventeen horses, at five shillings each, to feed his hounds. The owners were small farmers, who had no food for them—who had no seed grain, and therefore wanted not horses.

In Leitrim the governor of the workhouse has died of fever; and from Monday, the 8th, to Wednesday, the 10th inst., fourteen of the inmates have died, two of fever and twelve of dysentery.

PROVINCIAL.

At the Bristol Police Court, on Wednesday, a young and handsome lady named Sarah Outeridge, who is said to be well connected, was placed at the bar upon suspicion of having set fire to five rooms at Langley's boarding house, Cumberland-street, St. Paul's. It appeared from the evidence of the numerous witnesses examined that Miss Outeridge is the sister of a lady named Meredith, who, with her husband and child and Mr. Meredith's mother, had come about a week since from Lancashire to take up their residence in Bristol, and had taken apartments for a time in Mr. Langley's house. On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Meredith went out, and Miss Outeridge remained at home in charge of their young child. At about twenty minutes past seven o'clock some persons who were passing along Cumberland-street observed that one of the bedrooms overlooking the street was on fire. They immediately gave the alarm, and when the family went up stairs they found that the furniture and bedding in the room occupied by Miss Outeridge and Mrs. Meredith, senior, were in flames. With the assistance of some neighbours the fire was extinguished. At repeated intervals of about half an hour's duration, no less than five distinct rooms were found successively on fire. The evidence, which failed to show any motive, was of a merely circumstantial character. It was proved that the prisoner was seen in one of the bedrooms shortly before it caught fire, and also that she was in the parlour a few minutes before that was seen in flames; but a servant was with her for the whole time, or within a few moments of the whole time. It was likewise shown that Miss Outeridge had been told that she was last up stairs and must have set the room on fire, and she said that she supposed she must, but her brother would pay the damage. The examination was proceeding when our account left.—*Morning Post*.

Early on Sunday morning last a feeling of the deepest regret prevailed in Swansea by the announcement of a most distressing shipwreck, with all hands and passengers sacrificed, having occurred in the course of the previous night on the coast westward of Mumbles Head. The vessel proved to be the Brechin Castle, 400 tons burden, homeward bound to that port from Port Adelaide, with the Australian mail on board. The crew numbered about sixteen, and the following were passengers:—Mr. Winterbottom, Mrs. Winterbottom and her child, Mr. Fairburn, Mrs. Fairburn and child, and four others, names not exactly known. The mail-bag, containing the Port Adelaide papers and letters, which had been washed out of the wreck, was immediately forwarded in the state in which it was found to London. The ship and cargo are valued at £20,000, and are reported to have been fully insured.

An alarming fire occurred at Newcastle on Tuesday afternoon, attended by melancholy and fatal consequences. It originated in the premises of Messrs. Copeland and Jones, wholesale chemists, on the Sand-hill. It appears that the clerk, Mr. Nicholas Moody, and a labourer of the name of John Bowman, were sealing a carboy of turpentine, and while melting the wax with a heated iron over the bung the turpentine became ignited, and the two unfortunate individuals were instantly enveloped in flames, which extended rapidly in every direction, bursting other vessels by the intensity of the heat, so that in a very few minutes the place was engulfed in liquid fire. Moody and Bowman, with their clothes ignited and surrounded by flame, rushed down stairs, over which the turpentine was flowing in copious streams, and became further ignited. Bowman, having reached

the court, vainly endeavoured to extinguish the fire about his person, till a policeman, having procured some of the women's garments, wrapped the unfortunate man in them, and by that means succeeded in subduing the flames. Moody was found lying in the yard, with his clothes completely burnt off, and his flesh in many parts literally roasted; his hair was burnt from his head, and even his watch and guard-chain were melted. He was still alive, and the spirit which was yet burning round him having been extinguished, he was taken to the infirmary, where he died shortly afterwards.

On Wednesday week a person, very respectably dressed, but who refused to give his name, was committed by the magistrates at Rochester, on his own confession, for having set fire to a corn-stack, near Strood, on Sunday se'nnight. He went to the police station the same night, and said he had set the stack on fire, but without assigning any motive. He is unknown in the neighbourhood, and his manner indicated that his mind is unsound, but that he is a person who has moved in a respectable sphere in life.

Captain George Reid, of Belmont Lodge, near Falmouth, has just received a magnificent piece of plate from his brother officers. It is handsomely decorated with wreaths of the thistle, entwined with evergreens and surmounted with the crest of the regiment, an eagle, in commemoration of the regiment having taken an eagle from the 45th regiment of France, on the plains of Waterloo. On the plate is engraved the following:—"To Capt. George Reid, from his brother officers of the Royal Scots Greys, as a token on leaving the regiment, 1846."

On Wednesday Mr. Browne, coroner for the borough, held an inquest at the Forest Tavern, on the body of Mr. Charles Hooton, author of "Bilbury Thurland," "Colin Clink," and several other works. The deceased had been of rather intemperate habits, and used to take large quantities of opium; his health was very indifferent, he being subject to ague and shivering fits, which he had caught during his residence in the woods of Texas and New Orleans. Lucy Mary Ann Wright, a neighbour, said on Monday night she took a letter for him to the post-office, and brought him a score of oysters and five grains of morphia. She put the drug into his room and went to supper. Soon afterwards her sister fetched her and her mother, and on going into the room he said, "O dear, I'm afraid I've taken too much morphia: don't let me go to sleep." Witness sent his father for a doctor, but deceased said he was afraid it was too late. They gave him warm water and pulled him out of bed, but he went to sleep and never woke again. The doctor sent a strong emetic, which they also gave him, but it never operated. Verdict—"Died from the effects of morphia taken with the intention of procuring sleep."—*Nottingham Journal*

A large brig, laden with iron, was wrecked on Sunday, midday, on the Nass Sands. Nine lives were lost, one man only saving himself by swimming. It is a melancholy fact to relate, that the wretched crew were seen for some hours in the rigging, no assistance being at hand to save them, and a great sea breaking over them all the time. The brig, no doubt, will settle down in the sand and be entirely lost. There was a very thick fog in the channel, and hence this deplorable disaster. A curious hoax was played off on Mr. George Davis, of Oldbury, near Bridgnorth, last week, by some kind neighbours spreading a report that, in consequence of the severity of the weather, he had given leave to the poor people of the town to gather turnips in one of his fields near the church. The consequence of this was that a fine field of about eight acres of capital swede turnips was densely thronged by parties availing themselves of the opportunity, and it was not till full two acres had been cleared of the crop that the owner was apprized of what was going on.

On Saturday last an inquest was held at North Mims, upon the bodies of Mary Lines, aged 23; George Lines, aged 18 months; and Eliza Ellen-George Lines that the deceased Mary Lines wished to go and see her friends, who lived at Iledon, near Hitchen; that on Sunday week he, his wife, child, and servant, started from home, in a horse and chaise, for that purpose. To reach Iledon it was necessary to pass a ferry. Upon passing the stream in the morning it was not dangerous. On his return home he arrived at the spot where the accident occurred, at about half-past six. It was quite dark, and being unaware of the flood which had taken place, he attempted to cross, and, before he had any suspicion of danger, the horse plunged into the deepest part of the river, and they were immediately swept away. The deceased Ellenham became entangled in the harness, and was of course drowned with the horse. Witness then saw his wife, with the infant in her arms, snatched away by the impetuosity of the stream. He made every effort to save them, but he could

not do so; and it was with great difficulty he preserved himself. Verdict, "Accidental death."

On Tuesday week nine persons left Bideford in the omnibus for Torrington, Devonshire, most of them for the purpose of attending the market at the latter place. On passing the quay at Bideford the horse took fright, and plunged into the sea, when, dreadful to relate, eight out of the nine were drowned, the tide being up at the time. The driver of the vehicle was saved. The same evening of the melancholy event above recorded, a man named Richard Prince, of Clovelly, fell over the quay, it is supposed when in a state of intoxication, and was picked up the following morning. A considerable sum of money was found in his pocket. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" recorded.

On Saturday an inquest was held at the Bell Inn, Bromley, before Mr. C. J. Cartar, coroner for Kent, respecting the death of William Robert Ray, aged forty-four years, a dealer in corn, residing in that town. It appeared that the deceased, on the previous Sunday, attended church, and afterwards told several of his friends that the minister, in his sermon, had pointedly alluded to him in reference to the church rates, and notwithstanding the assurance of his friends that it was entirely a delusion he was not satisfied. On Thursday se'nnight his body was discovered in a piece of water called the Moat, adjoining the palace of the Bishop of Rochester, quite dead. The place where he was found is within a few minutes' walk of his own house. A verdict of "Temporary derangement" was returned. The deceased was a widower, with two children. Five years since a brother of deceased, a surgeon, at Bromley, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a fowling piece, under similar circumstances.

A poor man named William Miller, by trade a bellhanger, was on Tuesday morning discovered in a sunken fence, in Porkington Park, Oswestry; his right leg was broken, and the features disfigured by vermin. He had not been since Monday night, the 8th inst., and, is supposed, had taken a near cut across the park, and in leaping the fence broken his leg, and perished through the inclemency of the weather.

Early on Wednesday morning last a fire broke out on the premises of the Queen's Head Inn, Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Nearly the whole of the premises, together with the furniture, were consumed. We are grieved to add that Mr. Peplow, landlord of the inn, the ostler, and Mr. Perry, maltster, of Clunton, near Bishop's Castle (the latter staying there for the night), were all burnt to death.

On Sunday evening a large corn-stack, containing forty quarters of wheat, near the high road, about a mile from Strood, on the road from Gravesend to Rochester, was set on fire by some malicious person, and was entirely consumed.

A destructive fire broke out on Saturday evening, about five o'clock, on the farm of Mr. B. Withers, of Cherry Down Farm, near Clerken-green, about three miles from Basingstoke. The general impression is that the fire was caused by an incendiary. Strong suspicion rests on one person. Mr. Withers is insured to nearly the whole amount of his loss. The destruction and damage is said to amount to between £1000 and £2000.

On Friday week, about seven o'clock, a high wind from N.W., blowing with the force of a hurricane, unroofed one of the carriage manufactories of Messrs Catt and Quadling, on the Handford-road, and the walls falling in on either side, several elegant carriages just completed for the Ipswich Railway Company were covered with the ruins. The manufactory was about one hundred feet in length.

METROPOLITAN.

On Saturday, at the Marylebone vestry, Mr. Flood, ve-try-clerk, announced the receipt of £110, being a dividend on a debt due to the parish by Mr. Chambers, the late banker. Mr. Daniel, as chairman of the committee appointed by the vestry to conduct the opposition to the proposed Regent's Canal Railway, brought up a petition to Parliament for the approbation of the vestry. The petition was unanimously adopted, and it was resolved that Sir B. Hall should be requested to present the same to the House of Commons.—Respecting the opposition to this bill, a correspondent of *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper* makes the following remarks:—"If the company would construct their railway in the bottom of the canal, on the plan of a railway in a cutting, and abolish the water, it would at once silence all opposition in Parliament, and reconcile thousands of dissatisfied persons out of Parliament. The canal is a nuisance, as any one will testify who lives close to it, and sees three or four dead dogs in various places tainting the atmosphere with putrefaction; besides, the stream is sapping the foundations of houses along its

vicinity, as surely as damp arises upwards, spoiling or destroying pictures, books, clothes, and furniture. And I cannot but think that it is far behind the improvements of the age to persist in keeping up the snail-pace system of barge-conveyance of goods."

The thirtieth anniversary festival of the Royal Infirmary for Children was celebrated, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Lord Ashley in the chair, supported by Mr. A. K. Barclay, Mr. J. Braby, Mr. Peto, Mr. W. C. Dendy, Dr. West, and about seventy other gentlemen, who are friends of the charity. The report of the medical committee for 1846 announced that during the past twelve months 5585 children had been admitted as patients. The secretary read a list of subscriptions, from which it appeared that those for the hospital fund amounted to £305. 9s. 6d.; the annual donations to the funds of the institution to £115. 7s.; and the annual subscriptions towards its support to £114. 16s. 6d. Amongst the subscribers were—The Queen, £21; the Queen Dowager, £10; Mr. Barclay and his friends, 50 guineas; the Chairman, 5 guineas; the Secretary (for the hospital fund), 20 guineas; Mr. Peto, 20 guineas, and £100 when the hospital shall have been finished; Dr. West, 25 guineas, and £25 when the hospital shall have been finished; Mr. J. F. Crook, 10 guineas; Dr. Baylis, 15 guineas; Dr. Willshire and friends, 22 guineas, &c.

The interior of the House of Lords, and the fittings-up of the various apartments, are progressing with great rapidity, and will, it is said, be completed for their lordships' reception after the ensuing Easter recess. The herald-painters are now busily employed in the emblazoning the arms of the various Lord Chancellors. In the public hall a magnificent flooring, composed of Menton's coloured encaustic tiles, is being laid down. The outer gates of their lordships' house are brass, and of superb workmanship.

An application was made last week to the magistrate at Marylebone Police Court, by Mr. Ash-down, a saddler, of Park-lane, Dorset-square, respecting the disappearance of his little child, aged a year and a half, and his servant. Mr. Ash-down stated that on Tuesday se'nnight his servant, a girl of fifteen, took the child out for a walk, and nothing more had been heard of them, notwithstanding the most active search had been made. The child, since the father's application, has been discovered under the following mysterious circumstances:—The servant girl states that on the Tuesday whilst in Baker-street, Portman-square, she put the child down whilst she stooped at a doorway lacing her boot, after doing which she was alarmed at not seeing anything of the child. Being alarmed at not finding her child, she did not return to her mistress till the next day. Between seven and eight o'clock on the Tuesday evening, as a policeman on duty in Judd-street, Battle-bridge (a distance of nearly two miles from Baker-street), was passing a gentleman's garden he heard the cries of a child. He informed the occupants, and on going into the garden they found the child, who must have been put there, as the railings were about five feet high, and there is no space for the child to creep through. In further proof that the child was carried away and placed where it was found, the streets on that day were very muddy, and the little thing's shoes were unsoiled. It was taken to the station-house for that night, and the next morning conveyed to St. Pancras workhouse, where it remained until the following Thursday night, when its parents were traced out.

On Friday morning, about five o'clock, the neighbourhood of Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, was placed in a state of alarm, in consequence of the falling down of the whole of the boundary wall of the Sun Tavern. The utmost consternation prevailed at the moment among the inmates, of whom there were eighteen in the house, the whole being in bed. Mrs. Windus, the proprietress of the house, instantly got up, and in a few minutes some of the lodgers, with their children, came down stairs in their night dress. As the eldest son, and one of the lodgers, were not among them, a person proceeded to the attic, who found them both in bed, and they were sound asleep. Fortunately no injury of any serious consequence was received by any one.

On Monday last a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened at the residence of George Cole, Esq., 73, Edgware-road, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow and a special jury, to inquire as to the state of the above-named George Cole, a gentleman of the very advanced age of eighty-three years, and possessed of property to the value of nearly £12,000. His income arose from the fortune he had acquired in the business of a wine-merchant, which he had long and successfully carried on in Southmolton-street. Some four or five years back his memory became impaired, and he now imagined that his wife, who died in June last, is still alive, and he talks to her as though

she was present, and he thinks that he constantly sees her at breakfast. His property consists chiefly of life annuities, and as the respective offices decline to pay him in his present condition these proceedings were rendered necessary. Witnesses were examined to support the statement of the counsel, and the jury returned a verdict, "That George Cole was of unsound mind, incapable of managing himself and his affairs, and had been so since February 1, 1844."

On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Baker, at the King's Arms, Prospect-place, Bethnal-green, on the body of Phineas Romanel, aged twenty-eight years, who had committed suicide by cutting his throat. The deceased was in the employ of Moses and Sons, tailors, in the Minorities. His brother was confined in Bethlem madhouse, and the deceased was afraid he should meet with the same affliction. On Sunday morning last he left home, and said he would take a walk. Some time afterwards the deceased was discovered lying in one of the gravel pits in Bonner's-fields, Bethnal-green, with his throat cut, and quite dead. A razor was found lying by his side. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

The Shrewsbury police have sent information of the apprehension of Charles Fielder, a young man, who states he belongs to St. Mary Lambeth, Surrey, and that he had been connected with a gang of thieves in London, who some time ago robbed an auction-room in Smithfield of £1000, in bills of exchange, and had been concerned in various other robberies.

On Saturday morning a man named Meredith expired in St. George's Hospital in great agony. On the previous afternoon he was on the roof of his own house in Paris-street, Pimlico, when he slipped from the parapet and fell on the flag pavement beneath. His skull was extensively fractured, and the spine, from the twisting of the neck, was apparently broken. He died in a few hours after his admission into the Hospital.

On Sunday last a person of respectable appearance, whose name has since been ascertained to be Scott, booked himself at the Folkestone station for London. During the progress of the train his manner attracted the observation of some of his fellow-passengers, but it was not until their arrival at the Godstone-road station that anything of a serious character occurred. On reaching this place Mr. Scott exhibited an extraordinary degree of excitement, and calling aloud for assistance declared that his fellow-passengers were attempting to stab him with their knives. The guard endeavoured to appease him, but he burst open the carriage door, and, jumping on to the platform, bounded over the hedge into an adjoining field, across which he ran at full speed. The guard immediately stopped the train, and, giving chase, came up with the poor fellow in a few moments. Partly by persuasion and partly by force, he induced him to return, and having placed him in a second-class carriage, under the care of a porter and two of the passengers who kindly offered to undertake the disagreeable duty, the train again proceeded. After the train was in motion Mr. Scott's excitement increased, and he contrived to force his head and shoulders through the window of the carriage, smashing the glass and frame to pieces, being with great difficulty prevented from precipitating himself out of the carriage. On arriving at London-bridge he was consigned to the care of the police, who conveyed him to Southwark Police Court. It has been ascertained that Mr. Scott is a student for the Catholic priesthood, and that he was on his way from a collegiate institution at Calais to Liverpool, where his friends resided, when the above facts occurred. —[See our Southwark Police report.]

An accident occurred to a gentleman who was riding a spirited horse, on Saturday, down Constitution-hill, at the time her Majesty was proceeding through St. James's-park, en route to Claremont. The horse, alarmed at the lances of the troop of lancers, who formed her Majesty's escort, became unmanageable, and backed against the carriage in which the Queen was riding, nearly unhorsing its rider. It had no sooner cleared her Majesty's carriage than it dashed with great force against the carriage and horses which followed, containing the two equeuries to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The violence of the concussion knocked down the horse; its rider being thrown to a considerable distance into the mud on the side of the road. Her Majesty, seeing the alarming situation of the gentleman, immediately ordered the carriage to stop, and commanded the equeury in waiting, the Hon. Colonel Grey, to ascertain the state of the gentleman who had met with the accident. Her Majesty, after a delay of some minutes, having been informed that the gentleman, although covered with mud, was not seriously hurt, then proceeded onwards to Claremont.

On Wednesday last information of the following imposition and robbery was received by the police:—A few days since Mrs. Phillips, a lady

residing at 3, Upper Kennington-green, while proceeding on a visit to Esher by the South-Western Railway, met, in one of the first-class carriages, with a young man of elegant appearance, evidently a foreigner, who entered into conversation with her, and made himself a most agreeable companion during the short journey. On Tuesday afternoon the gentleman, who had by some means or other ascertained Mrs. Phillips's address, called at her residence, and requested an interview with her, which was granted. In the course of their tête-à-tête, the gentleman informed the lady that he was the secretary to the Russian embassy in this country, and handed her a card, on which was engraved the name of "Emile Knockensdorsey, Russian Embassy," and before the interview was concluded he had so ingratiated himself with his new acquaintance as to obtain from her (under what fraudulent pretence has not yet transpired) a gold Geneva watch and a £5 Bank of England note, with which he took his departure. A few minutes after he left the house Mrs. Phillips missed from the room a small packet containing seven pairs of new French kid gloves. That discovery caused on Mrs. Phillips's mind a doubt of Monsieur Knockensdorsey's veracity, and inquiries were speedily made at the Russian embassy, where it was found he was unknown.

On Wednesday last Mr. Wakley and the jury impanelled to investigate the death of Miss Sarah E. Collyer, aged 22, a young lady alleged to have died from the effects of an unauthorized medicine prescribed for her by Dr. Cronin, reassembled at the Wheatsheaf, High-street, Camden-town. Dr. Scoffern, who had been appointed to make a more minute analysis of the mixture taken by the deceased, and also the bitter-almond water used in its composition, was first called, and made a minute technical report of the results of his analysis, concluding with a declaration that if the medicine had contained strychnia powder, as prescribed, it would have been still more poisonous.—Mr. Weathers said he was present at the analysis, and agreed with Dr. Scoffern in every particular.—Dr. Venables agreed generally with the statement of Dr. Scoffern.—By the Coroner: I hold in my hand Dr. Cronin's prescription. I have never prescribed bitter-almond water myself, either externally or internally, but I have prussic acid. I have never seen it written in any prescription except this; I never knew compound strychnia powder to be used except by Dr. Cronin. I have purchased some bitter-almond water at Mr. French's, the chemist, in Holborn, since the last adjournment. It appears to be the same as that prescribed by Dr. Cronin, and was labelled precisely as written in Dr. Cronin's prescription, "*aqua ampgdala amara*." It is quite a harmless mixture; a person might take two or three ounces of it without any ill effects.—Dr. Cronin: That is exactly the point; I deny that the mixture taken by the young lady which caused her death was the prescription I ordered.—Mr. Bell, the chemist, in all the main points agreed with Dr. Scoffern as to the analysis.—After some further evidence, the coroner, at very great length, proceeded to sum up the evidence, and told the jury that if they believed the deceased had died from the effects of the medicine, and that it had been prescribed without due and proper care, it would be their duty to find a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Cronin.—The jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Dennis Cronin. The coroner then made out his warrant of commitment, and Dr. Cronin was conveyed to Newgate in a cab.

COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, left Buckingham Palace in a carriage and four at a quarter past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon for Claremont.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, and the Lady in Waiting, the Marchioness of Douro; the Lord in Waiting, the Earl of Morton; the Master of the Household, Major-General Bowles; the Equeury in Waiting, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey; and the Equeury in Waiting to Prince Albert, Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon, followed in four carriages and four.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk in Claremont-park.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite attended divine service on Sunday at Claremont. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen and Prince Albert rode out on horseback on Monday in the vicinity of Claremont, attended by some of the gentlemen of the royal suite.

Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of

joining the royal dinner circle at Claremont on Monday.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, rode out on horseback in the beautiful demesne of Claremont for two or three hours on Tuesday morning; and at ten minutes after three o'clock her Majesty and suite left for Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 12th Lancers.

Thursday, the 3rd of March, is the day at present fixed for her Majesty's visit to Osborne-house. It is understood that her Majesty and the court will remain at Osborne-house until the 21st or 22nd of March, and then return to Buckingham Palace, preparatory to the drawing-room announced to be held on Thursday, the 25th March. The juvenile members of the Royal Family will remain at Osborne-house during the absence of their royal parents in London; it being her Majesty's present intention to return to Osborne-house in a day or two after the drawing-room, and remain there until Easter, when the court will remove to Windsor Castle for the holidays.

The Queen held a levée (the second this season) on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace.

The levée was numerously attended, and the principal knights of the ancient orders of knighthood wore the collars of their respective orders.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland; the Lady in Waiting, the Countess of Gainsborough; the Lord in Waiting, the Earl of Listowel; the Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert, Lord George Lennox; the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, Mr. George Edward Anson; the Private Secretary to Prince Albert, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable C. B. Phipps; the Groom in Waiting, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B.; the Groom in Waiting to Prince Albert, Captain Francis Seymour; the Equeury in Waiting, Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey; the Equeury in Waiting to Prince Albert, Captain the Honourable A. H. Gordon; and the Pages of Honour, Messrs. Forbes and Gordon.

The great officers of state received her Majesty and her royal consort at St. James's Palace.

Before the levée, Lord Monson was presented to the Queen, at an audience in the royal closet, by the Lord Chamberlain, and restored to her Majesty the ribbon and badge of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath worn by the late Lord Metcalfe.

Sir Charles Rowley also returned the ribbon and badge of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath worn by his late father, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the royal suite, returned to Buckingham Palace after the levée.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The birthday of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was celebrated at Windsor on Wednesday with the usual demonstrations of respect.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, attended by Baroness Hammerstein, Baron Knesebeck, and Mr. Edmund Mildmay, visited and inspected the Model Prison at Pentonville, and also the Caledonian Asylum, on Monday.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir George Couper, honoured the performance of the French plays with her presence on Monday evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge entertained a select party at dinner on Sunday last, at Cambridge-house.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard, arrived at Cashiobury-park, Herts, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on Monday morning. Her Royal Highness partook of a *déjeuner* with her Majesty, and in the afternoon left Cashiobury-park for town.

The Earl and Countess Grey received a select circle at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Belgrave-square. The noble lord is confidently mentioned as likely to receive the appointments of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, vacant by the demise of the late Duke of Northumberland.

Lord Frederick and Lady Augusta Fitzclarence and family are expected to leave Paris at the close of the ensuing month on their return to this country.

The Conde de Montemolin visited Oxford University on Wednesday, and returned to town in the evening.

His Excellency Baron Hugel, the Wurtemberg Minister, has returned to this country to resume his diplomatic duties, after a *congé* of several months.

The Duke of Devonshire has returned to Rome from Naples, and was to leave the former city at the close of the present week for Nice. It is expected that the noble duke will return from the Continent soon after Easter.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have just received intelligence from Rome of the serious illness of the Hon. J. A. Villiers, their second son. We understand the hon. gentleman is in a very precarious state, having ruptured a bloodvessel.

Lady Kirkland gave the first of a series of *soirées dantesques* on Monday evening at her house in Pall-mall, which was attended by upwards of 200 of the leading fashionables. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till a late hour.

Madame de Lisboa, the lady of his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, left town for Brussels a few days since, to be present at the accouchement of her daughter, Madame de Sequeira. On reaching Ostend, Madame de Lisboa received the gratifying intelligence that Madame de Sequeira had been safely delivered of a daughter on the 16th instant.

Mr. Gervase Parker Bushe, attaché to the British Embassy at Vienna, died on the 5th instant, in that capital, deeply regretted by a numerous circle. He was the only son of the late Gervase Bushe, of the county Kilkenny, Ireland; and of the same family to which the late Chief Justice Bushe belonged.

An attack of fever was the cause of his death. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne entertained Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and a distinguished party at dinner on Monday evening at Lansdowne-house.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister gave a grand entertainment on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Grosvenor-place, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse. A select circle were invited to meet the august party.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland are expected to arrive in Upper Harley-street at the close of next month from Berlin. Viscount Burghersh is at present in town.

Lord and Lady Brougham received a distinguished circle to dinner on Sunday evening, at their mansion in Grafton-street.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has quite recovered from his recent attack of gout.

The Earl and Countess of Brownlow are entertaining a select family circle at Belton-house, near Grantham. Viscount and Lady Marianne Alford have been staying with the noble earl and countess since they left Castle Ashby.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his fourth grand parliamentary entertainment on Saturday last, at his mansion in Eaton-square; the guests of the right hon. gentleman on this occasion being the leading members of the Protectionist party. Covers were laid for 28.

The circle included Lord George Bentinck, the Marquis of Chandos, Viscount Bernard, Lord John Manners, Hon. C. E. Law, Sir John Tyrell, Sir William Verner, the Right Hon. F. Shaw, Colonel Sibthorp, Major Beresford, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Miles, Mr. Banks, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Packe, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Christopher, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Finch, Mr. Quentin Dick, Mr. Neeld, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. F. Mackinnon, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Lefroy. After the banquet, the right hon. gentleman held his first levée for the present session. The Duke of Wellington was among the earliest to pay his respects to the Speaker.

CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Before the departure of the Court for Claremont, on Saturday, an answer was returned by the Prince to the deputation of heads of colleges, who had presented to his Royal Highness the request of the resident members of the University to allow him to be appointed to the office of Chancellor, to the effect, that "from the proceedings entered into by others in the University there did not exist that degree of unanimity which alone would leave him at liberty to consent to be put in nomination." Notwithstanding this reply, his Royal Highness's supporters are determined to record their votes. The day commenced on Thursday, and will close to-day. The Earl of Powis's friends are very sanguine, and there appears a diversity of opinion even amongst his lordship's opponents, as the following letter, which has been published, will testify:—

"The Master of Clare Hall, considering from the answer of Prince Albert to the address of many members of the Senate, to allow himself to be proposed for election into the vacant office of Chancellor, that he has declined to do so, and that the proposing his Royal Highness as a candidate is putting the members of the Senate into a most delicate and painful situation, by exciting a contest, requests that his name may be withdrawn from the names upon the committee."

INTERMENT OF THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—The remains of this lamented nobleman were deposited in their last resting-place, on Tuesday, in the Percy vault, St. Nicholas's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, with all the pomp and

solemnity befitting the sorrowful occasion. The passing bells of the Abbey, St. Margaret's, Westminster, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields tolled for the melancholy event, and by about noon the greater portion of the shops in the neighbourhood were closed, out of respect for the illustrious dead, and a vast crowd had assembled to pay tribute to his memory. Shortly after twelve o'clock the gates of Northumberland-house were thrown open, and the mournful cavalcade proceeded in the following order:—

Two Conductors on Horseback.	
The High Constable of Westminster.	
The Beadles of St. Martin's.	
Mr. Jarvis, the Undertaker, on Horseback.	
Mute.	
Four Cloakmen.	Four Cloakmen.
Eight Horsemen on Horseback, in black cloaks, two and two.	State Lid of Feathers.
Page.	Page.
Mr. Roberson, of Alnwick.	
Mute.	
Herald Painter.	
Page.	Page.
The Ducal Coronet on a crimson velvet cushion, carried by a man on Horseback.	
Six Pages.	Six Pages.
THE BODY.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.
Carriage and Six, containing the Rev. Sir Henry Dukinfield, Bart., Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. Mr. Giffard, Curate; the Rev. Charles Charlton, Minister of Alnwick New Church.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.
Carriage and Six, containing his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, chief mourner; his Grace the Duke of Athol; the Right Hon. Lord Louvaine.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.
Carriage and Six, containing the Hon. Hugh Percy; the Bishop of Carlisle; the Hon. Admiral Josceline Percy; the Hon. Admiral Wm. Percy; the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.
Carriage and Six, containing the Hon. Captain Henry Manvers Percy; the Rev. Henry Percy; Lord James Murray.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.
Carriage and Six, containing Earl Powis; the Hon. Robert Henry Clive; Mr. Mortimer Drummond.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.
Carriage and Six, containing Sir Walter Riddell, Bart.; Mr. Hodgson, Q.C.; Mr. Blackdin; Mr. Williams.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.
Carriage and Six, containing Mr. Boyle; Mr. Kemp; Mr. Rhoades; Mr. Parsons.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.
Carriage and Six, containing Mourners.	
Two Coach Pages.	Two Coach Pages.

These were followed by about one hundred private carriages. The coffin was a very magnificent affair, and may be thus briefly described:—It is of the finest Spanish mahogany, covered with rich crimson Genoa silk velvet. The sides and ends are divided into compartments by rows of nails plated in gold. It has eight massive handles, each surmounted by a ducal coronet, and on the top is the ducal coronet with the star and badge of the Order of the Garter. The arms and supporters of the deceased are engraved on a massive gilt plate, which bears an inscription. At the conclusion of the solemn ceremony the Duke of Northumberland, who was very much affected, rose from the seat which he had occupied at the head of the grave during the service, and retired from the chapel. The Duke of Athol and the Earl of Powis were also much affected during the service.

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, &c.

ARRIVALS.—The Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, from a visit to the Hon. R. H. and Lady Harriet Clive, Oakley-park, near Ludlow.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Halford and family, from Suffolk.—Lord and Lady James Stuart, from Cardiff-castle, Wales.—Mr. and Lady Eleanor Graham, from Viscount Sidney's seat, Fognal, in Kent.—The Countess of Lincoln, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, at Tabley-hall, Cheshire.—The Earl of Harrowby, from Sandon-hall, Staffordshire.—Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., from the Marquis of Abercorn's seat in Ireland.—Lord and Lady Guernsey, from the provinces.—The Hon. Major and Lady Mary Hood and family, from Viscount Bridport's seat, Cricket-house, Somerset.—Mr. and Lady Agnes Duff, from the provinces.—Viscount and Viscountess Beresford, from Bedgebury-park.—The Hon. Robert H. Clive, from Hewell-grange.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, from Cholmondeley-castle, Cheshire.—The Hon. Captain Frederick and Lady Elizabeth Villiers, from Sulby-hall, near Northampton.—The Hon. and Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick and the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, from Ireland.

DEPARTURES.—The Earl and Countess Cowper, for Pan-sanger.—Viscount Canterbury, for Paris.—Colonel and Lady Laura Meyrick and Miss Meyrick, for their marine residence at Torquay.—The Earl Fitzwilliam, for Milton, near Peterborough.—Viscount and Viscountess Milton, for the same seat.—The Count de Jarnac, for Thomastown, Ireland.—Count Karoly, for Vienna.—The Marquis de Ste. Aulaire, for Paris.—Lord and Lady William Powlett, for Bath.—The Dowager Countess Granville, accompanied by Lord and Lady Rivers, for Rushmore-lodge, Lord Rivers' seat, in Dorsetshire.—The Earl of Warwick, for Warwick-castle.—The Dowager Lady Wharnccliffe, for Wortley-hall, Yorkshire.—Mr. and Lady Sophia Des Vœux, for Drakelow, Derbyshire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HANNAH MORE.—The following letter is in itself so interesting on a subject connected with the history of two of our most eminent literary "celebrities", that we give it without abridgment:—"TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.—R. * * hall, Feb. 17.—Sir,—I have read your paper from its commencement, and heartily wish you may obtain a large number of subscribers; and will you allow me to correct an error in the life of Mrs. H. More

which appeared in your paper last month? It is there stated that she was buried near the grave of Locke, in Wrington churchyard, which is quite a mistake. As it respects Locke, he was buried in the churchyard of a small village in Essex (near where I reside), called High Laver. He resided the last ten years of his life at a mansion called Otes, in that parish, then the residence of Sir Francis Marsham, now occupied as a farmhouse. He is interred under a black marble gravestone in the churchyard, with a Latin inscription, written by himself, of which the following is a translation:—"Stop, traveller; near this place lieth John Locke. If you ask what kind of man he was, he answers, that he lived content with his own small fortune. Bred a scholar, he made his learning subservient only to the cause of truth. This thou wilt learn from his writings, which will show thee everything else concerning him, with greater truth than the suspected praises of an epitaph. His virtues, indeed, if he had any, were too little for him to propose as matter of praise to himself, or as an example to thee. Let his vices be buried together. As to an example of manners, if you seek that, you have it in the range of vices; I wish you may have one nowhere. Of mortality (and may it profit thee) thou hast one here, and everywhere." This stone, which will itself perish in a short time, records that he was born August 29th, 1632; that he died October 28th, 1704. Pardon me intruding upon your time and attention; but, High Laver not being a place of much note, I did not like to see it robbed of the honour of being the burial-place of so great and good a man as Locke. Yours, &c.—W."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.—Sir,—I am one of four sisters, and have an only brother, a great dandy. We shall all feel most exceedingly obliged to you to exert all your powers in our behalf to put down the odious habit of smoking cigars and taking snuff, which my brother does constantly to our great annoyance. He comes in with his clothes smelling of tobacco, and his pocket-handkerchief covered with snuff, and his companions are quite as bad as himself. You have spoken against the clubs; but really the cigars and the snuff are quite as bad in their way to us young ladies, as the clubs are to the married dames. Pray persuade the gentlemen that we detest them, and very often in consequence extend our dislike to the smokers and snuffers themselves. It is a pity the gentlemen cannot sometimes be behind the window-curtains in the drawing-room after dinner to hear the remarks the ladies make about them and their dirty habits. I assure you, Mr. Editor, they would not be gratified, as it is almost always a torrent of ridicule and abuse. As my brother always sees your LADY'S NEWSPAPER here or at his club, he will be sure to see this, if you kindly insert it, and most truly oblige, GEORGINA, Portland-place." [What will our fair complainant say to the following extracts from that witty and excellent work "A Paper:—of Tobacco," published some few years ago:—"Though tobacco is, generally, in bad odour with the ladies of this country—except those in the fish or the fruit line—yet there are a few who set fashion at defiance, and indulge in a cigar. I have frequently seen two of the maiden daughters of a gentleman now deceased, who formerly represented Hull, smoking their Queens with great gusto; Lady D. K., an intimate friend of the late Duchess of St. Alban's, is a great consumer of Havannahs; and a certain popular actress, familiarly known to playgoers as 'the pretty Mrs. N.' is as fond of a cigar as the 'angelic Malibran' used to be of a pot of half-and-half. The custom of smoking, however, as regards ladies, I consider to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance." &c.—"The ladies of South America are great smokers of cigars; and it is said that a lady and her lover, when journeying together on horseback, sometimes smoke the same cigar alternately, on the principle of ride-and-tie!"]

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—MR. EDITOR.—Several friends have wished me to become a member of the Whittington Club. I am told that it is a proper club for ladies, and that there are a great number of our sex at the meetings. Will you favour me with your opinion of it, and say if I might with propriety become a member? You have promised us an article on clubs, and I always read your paper quite through.—SHE. [The first soirée of the Whittington Club was held at the London Tavern last week, and was attended by between 1300 and 1400 persons. "Among these (we quote from *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*) were a relative proportion of ladies, and their presence not only gave an air of refinement to the spectacle the great hall presented, but effectually checked any approach to impatience or rudeness, so often manifested in popular assemblies comprised only of the ruder sex. Mr. Douglas Jerrold took the chair at half-past seven o'clock. Among those present, besides the gentlemen whose names appear among the speakers, were Mrs. and Miss Jerrold, Mr. and Mrs. Ashurst, Mrs. W. Howitt, V.P., and Miss Howitt, Miss Meteyard; Miss Lee, Authoress of "Azeth, the Egyptian"; Cowden Clarke, Esq., and Mrs. Cowden Clarke, R. H. Horne, Esq., V.P., Mr. and Mrs. G. Barmby; Edward Cowper, Esq., Prof. King's Coll.; Major Campbell, Dr. Dewsbury, Dr. Elliottson, Mr. W. J. and Miss Fox, Wm. Lovett, Esq.; R. Owen, Esq., Prof. Coll. Surgeons; J. R. Planché, and David Salomons, Esq. The selection of music was under the direction of Mr. Carte, and was of a very high order of excellence. * * At least 500 members and their friends were refused admittance or tickets, compulsorily so, for the committee found that it would be utterly impossible to provide room for anything like the number anxious to be present." [There can be no question as to the excellence of the institution; the grand difficulty will be to be admitted into it.]

Mr. Balfé resides in Piccadilly; we forget the number, but the house is appropriately situate at the corner of *Air-street*.

THE CUFF.—ELISE.—A pattern for embroidery.

R. J.—The work (which is an inexpensive one) was reviewed, and it would not have been fair on such an occasion to trespass too much on its pages. In other respects we entirely agree with our correspondent, and shall attend to her hints.

F. W. P. J.—The idea is amusing, but the subject would be much improved if a theme were taken up of a nature interesting to ladies.

E.—The patterns will be given among the Fashions. We know of no work wholly dedicated to the art named. The best botanical magazines should be consulted—such as that of Mr. Maund. For the remaining query see "The Work Table."

CORE.—Apply to Messrs. Simmons and Ward, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, who will give the requisite information on naming the channel of inquiry.

B. B., Kensington.—Resumed this week. Want of space is sometimes fatal to the best intentions.

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.—POLKA.—Miss Leonora Geary, 42, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street. Name the source whence the information was derived. One good professor is surely enough.

LOUISE.—All arrangements being complete for the next two months, we will beg the favour of the MS. being withheld for the present.

W. MORLAY.—Flaxen hair, blue eyes, and a fair complexion. We refer our correspondent to the historical tradition respecting the mistake as to *angles* and *angels*. Hume,

Robertson, and Thomas Moore, give severally the desired particulars.

A SUBSCRIBER, G. G.—Our best thanks for the hint; it shall be attended to, and full particulars shall then be given.

MOREENE.—We regret that it is not in our power to reply to the question.

E. B. A.—A letter addressed to the editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette* will be the means by which to acquire the desired information.

INCOGNITO.—Received.

G. P. R.—The *Matinées Musicales* take place at 62, Berners-street, under the superintendence of Madame Gould Parnomo. Ladies only are admitted. Mr. and Miss Gould assist at these concerts, the former as a guitarist.

ROSABEL.—The "Collar" is in crochet, and diagrams will be found in the work of which it forms part. We are only too happy to be useful in the way indicated by our fair friends.

MARIANNE, Thursday.—The letter has only just been received, and shall have our best attention.

HANNAH.—Certainly.

UNE AMIE.—In type.

CONCERTS.—We shall feel obliged by an early transmission of the tickets for these musical réunions, in order to ensure a notice.

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by the evening mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock on Saturday morning.]

PEACE AND PROGRESS.

It was a remark of Mr. Canning, that all the great events of this country were decided by the influence of the female portion of the community; and yet no Women can be less obtrusively or ostensibly political than those of England. But the fact is, they have abundance of that strong good sense without which learning and knowledge, and all the aids acquired by intercourse among men, are valueless. And it is this great and good quality which leads them commonly to discern, *at once*, between the prudent and the merely feasible course. Now, at a time like the present, when famine and distress are everywhere disarranging preconceived plans, and crippling the energies of the people at large, it behoves US, as the immediate organ of their opinions, to state what we know to be the fact, that, *without any political bias*, they do look with much dissatisfaction on the proceedings of Lord Palmerston and our Ambassador in France—perilling, as they do, the peace of the two countries, and leaving them as now, sensitive as gun-cotton, *which less than a spark may inflame*, and throw into all the horrors and confusion of War! We therefore call upon them to exert all their never-failing influence in behalf of that good Government, irrespective of Whig-ism or Tory-ism, which ensures a continuance of PEACE, as the auxiliary of PROGRESS in all that most concerns the improvement and happiness of the human race.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

At the present moment it has been ascertained that there are no fewer than 48,000 persons aggrieved by the existence of an absurd law—a law which inflicts grievous restrictions and penalties upon the respectable and the innocent. We allude to certain prohibited degrees of affinity, such as the marriage of a widower with a deceased wife's sister. The origin of this law may be traced to the canons of barbarism and superstition, the existing prohibitions being nowhere sanctioned in Scripture, and being, moreover, at variance with civil and religious liberty.

An inquiry has just terminated which exhibits within the limits assigned to it 1600 cases of infringement. Now, if we give five persons to a family, we have in this particular ensample 8000 persons labouring under all miseries of outlawry as to marriage! And, by parity of reasoning, there must be, if the inquiry be continued, at least six times the amount of cases, involving disgrace to the number stated at the commencement of these remarks. Yet have we the testimony of clergymen of every persuasion to the effect that they consider the prohibitions inexpedient, and in every respect bad.

Much to the honour of that journal, the *Morning Post* has taken the lead in this momentous investigation, and it is from its columns we select the following out of numerous letters communicated

by a writer under the signature of "T. C. F.," who has energetically arrayed all the facts bearing upon so "crying an iniquity." The letters following were addressed to J. C. Macdonald, Esq., the gentleman engaged in this inquiry in the south of England:—

"Bilston, Feb. 10.

"Sir,—I have personally known four cases of the kind of marriage you mention, and they were all happy ones, and less productive of filial heartburnings than in cases of a stepmother previously unrelated.

"Where the Levitical Law is doubtful, and, if express, still doubtful as binding upon Christians, and where Christianity is silent, a Christian Legislature might also hold its peace.

"The prohibitory act of 5 and 6 Will. IV. has always appeared to me equally gratuitous on moral or social grounds, and, as such, provocative of the fate of all officious legislation, viz., evasion and popular resentment. Such is the curious idiosyncrasy of the English mind, that the interdiction has probably increased the offence, if offence there be, except the natural reaction of opposition to an oppressive statute. I think I have known one case where the prohibition operated as a main temptation to the marriage which violated it; but of this I am not sure—I rather contend for the natural tendency, notwithstanding.

"I have not met with a case where the law was approved as a law, though the abstract inexpediency of such marriages may have been held. For the most part, it has been deemed an unnecessary intrusion into the most private rights of the citizen, without sufficient warrant from divine injunction or human experience.

"I am sir, your obedient servant,

"J. B. OWEN,

"Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bilston."

"Sir,—When, about twenty-four years since, I was curate in a large agricultural parish, there came to my knowledge the fact of several persons who, having lost their wives, subsequently married their wife's sister.

"This led me to consider the subject in its bearings, theological, moral, and social, and I must confess that, after the gravest consideration, there appeared to me no satisfactory reason for such marriages being regarded as illegal, and consequently the children born to be deemed illegitimate. On reference to Scripture, I discovered no passage throughout the whole Bible condemning it: the only one adduced (Leviticus xviii. 18) always appeared to me to have no reference to the question whatever.

"As to moral and social evils, so far from regarding the practice as involving one or the other, I have been led to think that as in such cases there is no relationship in blood there can be no moral turpitude, and that a man being left a widower, with a young family requiring female management, he could no where expect such affectionate attentions to be paid as by the maternal aunt; nor would any stepmother be so likely to discharge her duties with disinterested affection as the one who stands in this relationship to the children of her deceased sister.

"I also found that in the cases referred to, the parties desiring to be married were compelled to go from their own neighbourhood, where the discovery of the intended illegal marriage would be certain, and were married either by licence or by bans of marriage (for there were then no registrars' offices for facilitating clandestine marriages), under some circumstances of deception, so that they went to the church to be united with a 'lie in their right hand.'

"Thus, when favoured with a call to ask me to sign a petition to Parliament for the removal of the act prohibiting the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife, I could not hesitate complying with the request, and the less so, as in no instance had I ever discovered any evil consequence flowing from such a marriage, excepting that which an oppressive law might in some cases bring to bear against the children of such marriages.

"If the opinion expressed in this note be deemed of the slightest value, you have my full permission to use it as you please.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN HATCHARD.

"St. Andrew's Vicarage, Plymouth, Feb. 7, 1847.

"To John C. Macdonald, Esq."

We cannot do better than conclude in the words of the writer to whom we have referred:—

"I will undertake to say that there is not on record any instance of Parliament refusing to interfere in such a case.

"That now is the next step to be taken; and I confidently expect that not even the present pressure of subjects on parliamentary attention will prevent an English Parliament from doing justice to thousands of English people, when it has shown to it, and proved to it, that justice ought to be granted.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"The Temple, Feb. 20. "T. C. F."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Brewing from Sugar Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Distilling from Sugar Bill. The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the third reading of the Destitute Persons (Ireland) Bill, but after some discussion postponed the motion till Tuesday. After some further business of no general interest their lordships adjourned.

On Tuesday the royal assent was given by

commission to the Buckwheat Importation Bill, the Distilling from Sugar Bill, the Brewing from Sugar Bill, and the Chelsea Pensioners' Bill. The Lord Chancellor having resumed his seat on the woolsack, the Destitute Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House then adjourned.

Their lordships did not sit on Wednesday.

In the House of Commons on Monday, after some preliminary business of minor importance had been disposed of, the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee of ways and means was read, and the House accordingly resolved itself into the proposed committee.

On Tuesday the House met as usual. Mr. T. Duncombe moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of an act passed in the reign of William the Fourth, intitled, "An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales," as makes the right to registration in cities and boroughs conditional on the payment of poor-rates and assessed taxes. Sir De Lacy Evans seconded the motion. Lord J. Russell opposed the motion. After some discussion the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 58 to 38. Lord J. Manners obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the disposition of property for pious and charitable purposes.

On Wednesday Mr. Watson moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, which was, with a few alterations, the same as that of last session. Much discussion followed, and eventually the House dividing, the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 3; the numbers being 102 for and 99 against it.

The House of Lords sat for a short time on Thursday night, but no business of interest was transacted.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. S. Crawford obtained leave to bring in a bill to secure the rights of occupying tenants in Ireland.—The Poor Rates (Ireland) Bill was, on the motion of Mr. S. Crawford, read a second time, after a short conversation.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

As announced in another part of our paper, the benefit kindly given by Mr. Lumley for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch took place on Thursday evening.

The house presented a beautiful aspect, notwithstanding the comparatively scanty occupancy of the pit and gallery. The private boxes, one and all, were filled with the recognised patrons of the undertaking, and her Majesty graced the theatre with her presence, accompanied by the Prince Albert, and attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Paget, Earl of Listowel, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon. Her Majesty entered the royal box about nine o'clock, and left it precisely at twelve. The entertainments consisted of Donizetti's "Favorita," and the new ballet of "Coralie." The calls at the termination of the opera brought forward Mlle. Sanchioli and Gardoni, both of whom had also been invited to appear (in company with Superchi) when the curtain fell on the third *finale*. Between the opera and ballet a more immediate reference to the charitable purposes of the evening was made, by the performance of a cantata, expressly composed to words written for the occasion. The latter had better speak for themselves:—

RECITATIVE.

"From earliest age, to this our mournful time!
Hast thou, O Music! roamed from clime to clime;
Raising, refining, and beside us still—
Thou whisperest heav'nly thoughts 'midst earthly ill.

AIR.

"Spirit, who the heart subduest,
Bid the streams of bounty flow!
Summon all thy conqu'ring numbers
In the cause of human woe!

"Tell the radiant world around thee,
Hunger trampleth down a land;
Never sought the poor man vainly
England—of the open hand.

CHORUS.

"Hark! the Muse is moving
O'er the charmed ground;
Every note, divine, restless
Murmurs on its golden round!

"Give unto the poor," she crieth;
'Give unto the sad,' she sigheth.
High and low, young and old,
Give in tears, in food, in gold.
All who love the Muse's voice
Give—and bid a land rejoice."

When the ode was concluded, the vocalists, after a moment's pause, sang "God save the Queen," the audience rising simultaneously, the effect of which was brilliant beyond measure. The national prayer was responded to with acclamations by the whole house, upon which her Majesty emerged for a moment from her privacy, and acknowledged the expression of loyalty and respect by a series of graceful bows.

TABLE TALK.

We are authorized to affirm, with reference to a statement which appeared in our columns on the 13th inst., that the sum of £3000, and not £5000, was presented by the Midland Company as compensation to the family of the late Mr. Boteler, unfortunately killed on that line of railway.

The Turkish Government have it in contemplation to publish a Turkish grammar and dictionary, and have given the necessary instructions to that effect to the Board of Education.

The King of the French has just remitted 7000*fr.* to the Philanthropic Society, in augmentation of the fund for distributing food for the indigent.

It is stated in the Belgian papers that King Leopold will immediately visit Paris in reference to the misunderstandings that exist between the British embassy and the French Government.

A discovery is stated to have been made at Charlottenburg, by which marble may be cast in moulds of any size, the marble being equal in quality to the purest Carrara marble.

Madame Vestris, in taking leave of the Manchester public, appeared before the most crowded audience ever assembled within the walls of the new Theatre Royal.

A very large quantity of cocoa-nuts have been imported into Sunderland, which are selling at threepence each.

The new church at Handsworth was broken into on Tuesday night last, and the gas-fittings in the body of the church and a looking-glass which hung in the vestry were carried off.

A letter from Freiwalden, in Austria, of the 8th, states that the celebrated hydropathist, Priessnitz, had just received a stroke of apoplexy, and that his life was in great danger.

Sir Henry Bishop has been giving lectures on music at Liverpool with great success. He was ably assisted in the vocal illustrations by Miss Thornton.

The *Journal des Débats* announces that the King of Bavaria is about to publish a fourth volume of poems.

The Viennoise children, who, it will be remembered, were taken by Madame Weiss to America, at the close of last year, have created quite a sensation wherever they have performed.

Mr. Winterhalter is at present engaged in painting, by command of the Queen, a large family picture, embracing portraits of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the whole of the juvenile members of the Royal Family.

The Bishop of Norwich has preached a funeral sermon for the late Mr. Gurney, of Norwich, a member of the Society of Friends.

The number of deaths in the parish of Ashbourn during the quarter is exactly double the number of births: respectively 24 and 12.

The county of Durham has almost wholly escaped the potato blight: some of the farmers attribute the exemption to the abundance of coal smoke, and vapours from the alkali-works.

The old Court dress of the last century is being revived in France.

Placards have been posted up near Paris threatening death to a miller who was buying up corn.

The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the project of a new commercial code submitted to his Majesty by the Aulic Council. At the same time new regulations for the Vienna Exchange are to be put in force.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has transmitted, through Earl Howe, a liberal order to the distressed lace-workers at Headfort, county Galway.

On Friday last the excise officers seized no less than four illicit stills in the neighbourhood of Bethnal-green.

The Blackmoor Vale harriers had two days' running when the snow was on the ground, one of which extended for eight miles, without a check or a single turn.

A report has been spread in Paris that England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia have resolved to protest against the sovereignty of the Bey of Tunis. The British Government only recognises the Bey as the vassal of the Porte.

Upwards of 50,000 persons are now inmates of the London workhouses; and 60,000 are receiving out-door relief, and from 1,400 to 2,000 nightly sheltered in the Refuge for the Houseless.

We learn from the *Jewish Chronicle* that the Hebrew inhabitants of Oran have just made arrangements for founding an hospital for the members of their community.

Mr. John Lee, glazier, of Ilkeston, having lost an only child, and not feeling satisfied with the clergyman's demand for funeral expenses, had a vault made in his parlour, in which he interred the body.

In the Walur lake sixty thousand tons of nuts are raised every year, and they are the sole subsistence of twenty thousand persons.

Notwithstanding great exertions and an offered reward of £500, the Portuguese officials have never been able to discover where a Lisbon newspaper, the *Espetro*, is printed.

The Emperor of Russia is about to construct a suspension bridge at the point where a short time ago he narrowly escaped being drowned in crossing the Niemer, near Kowno.

Mr. J. W. Rogers proposes to cut up the peaty superstratum of the Irish bogland into portions, subject these to hydraulic or other pressure, and then convert them into charcoal; thus affording the means of smelting British iron into material equivalent to that of Sweden.

The architect employed to build the Protestant church at Leeds, to which Mr. Haigh was to give £10,000, has followed his example, and been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

There are in active operation 41,000 miles of railroad in the United States of America.

The price of gas is 1*s.* per 1000 cubic feet in the town of Ballinasloe. It is only 3*s.* 6*d.* in Liverpool.

The Elbe has again been frozen over during the late return of cold weather.

A system of electro-telegraphic communication is being formed round Paris, between each of the octroi stations (where the city dues are collected), at the several barriers.

The *Dundee Courier* remarks that during the discussion upon the Queen's speech not a single Scotch member made the slightest allusion to the sufferings of his countrymen.

The German journals state that the Prussian Government is making large purchases of rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

It is a remarkable fact that there are not less than fifteen thousand puncheons of whisky at present stored in Dublin.

On the 6th of January an exhibition of paintings by artists living in Montreal was opened, mostly copies from modern artists in Europe.

A Hamburg paper reports a popular saying in the duchies, that the members of the *Ritterschaft* have determined not to shave until the privileges of their country are restored.

One of the Society of Friends, on behalf of an English charitable association, is making an inspection of all the union workhouses in Ireland.

Upwards of nine millions of bushels of corn have been shipped from New York alone to England during the past year.

Twenty-five juvenile criminals have been transported from Parkhurst prison to the Philanthropic Institution. The cost of their board and clothing will, it is stated, be defrayed by the Government.

The Bishop of Oxford has appointed the Rev. E. M. Goulburn, of Merton College, his examining chaplain. Mr. Goulburn is one of the leaders of the Anti-Tractarian party.

The Sheba, from China, was hauled into the St. Katharine Docks on Thursday afternoon week, with a cargo of 600 tons of sugar, the growth of the Celestial empire. It is of a remarkably fine quality, and quite white.

Her Majesty, it is said, is desirous of rescinding the order for abolishing the Eton Montem, which once in every three years brought the Sovereign of these realms into personal intercourse with the Eton boys.

The magistrates and heads of guilds in Berlin and Königsberg have memorialized Government to prohibit the exportation of grain.

There are several vessels announced to sail from Galway for New York and Philadelphia, next month, with passengers.

The Prince Consort paid a second visit to the Pimlico Slate-works on Friday, for the purpose of inspecting the billiard-table just completed for him at that establishment by Mr. Magnus.

It is estimated that 1500 Americans have died of sickness along the Rio Grande, more than three times the number who have fallen in battle.

A Brussels journal announces that an hotel-keeper and his wife, having been prosecuted for assassinating a traveller, and converting his dead body into sausages, were found guilty: with the addition of extenuating circumstances!

A new Roman Catholic church is to be erected in Sheffield, towards which £8290 has been subscribed; an anonymous donor contributing £3000.

A number of noblemen and gentlemen in the East Riding of Yorkshire are about to purchase Grant's painting of the venerable Sir Tatton Sykes, and present it to the honourable baronet as a testimonial of their regard.

On Monday information was given to the police of an extensive robbery of jewels at the residence of Mr. Alderman Wilson, No. 3, Eastern-terrace, Brighton. How the robbery was effected, has not yet been ascertained.

Her Majesty's steam-yacht *Fairy* is now undergoing considerable improvements. A material alteration has been made in her keel, which it is stated will much increase her speed and easy movement.

We understand that the Queen has decided that the garter vacant by the decease of the late Duke of Northumberland shall be conferred upon his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

Letters from Berlin state that on the 11th of April, when the King will open the session for the first time, his Majesty will grant an amnesty to all political prisoners.

A meeting was held at Norwich on Thursday last, to take the necessary steps for the formation of a chamber of commerce in that city.

The *Austrian Observer* states that the Emperor of Russia has ordered that no person shall establish any telegraph without his permission.

Butcher's meat has become so dear at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, that permission has been granted by the authorities to expose for sale the flesh of horses, asses, and mules.

A vessel, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, has brought an exceedingly various cargo of skins of beasts, including some of goats, buffaloes, zebras, tigers, the rhinoceros, and other animals, besides a variety of other productions.

Letters from Rome of the 11th inst. mention that a grand banquet was given to Mr. Cobden by the Chamber of Commerce of that capital.

The editor of the *Burlington Free Press* informs his readers that, having published "Dombey and Son," and the President's message, he ought to be excused giving any more fiction for the present.

The *Kelso Chronicle*, in mentioning the discovery, on a plantation at Alton, near Hawick, of the body of an infant, in an advanced state of decomposition, characterises it as "a rather too common occurrence."

Messrs. Golder and Lucas, the well-known builders, have contracted for 300 houses to be built at Ashford for the South-Eastern Railway Company; 72 to be finished by the end of July.

LEGHORN, Feb. 7.—The marriage of the second son of Don Carlos to the Archduchess Mary, sister of the Duke of Modena, was to have been celebrated at Modena on the 6th inst.

Wilberforce believed that Sir S. Romilly and Lord Castlereagh became deranged from over-exertion, the consequence of continuing to labour on the Sundays as on other days.

The number of clergy at Oxford who have deserted to the Church of Rome for the last eighteen months is about 70; and the converts from the middle and upper classes of laity exceed that number.

Dr. Letheby, in lately detailing before the Pathological Society the case of a young woman, nineteen years old, who poisoned herself, stated that the quantity of arsenious acid swallowed by her was two grains and a half, the smallest dose upon record.

During the last seventeen days the borough coroner of Liverpool held no fewer than fifty-one inquests. There were as many as thirteen in one day.

There was born at 69, Wallace-street, Wallacetown, on Thursday last, a beautiful female child, 13 ounces weight, 7 inches round the chest; foot, 1½ inch.—*Ayr Advertiser*.

Mr. Brassey, the contractor of the London and York Railway, has entered into a contract with Messrs. May and Ransom, of Ipswich, for 2400 earth-waggons, which, put close together, make up a length of no less than four miles.

It is said the Grand Vizier intends that the mosques of Constantinople shall be speedily thrown open to the Christian public.

A tremendous burst of thunder and lightning fell on the mainmast of the *Fisgard*, on the 27th of September last, off the Nisqually River, in the Oregon, which was carried fairly off by the lightning-conductor fixed on the mast, without doing the slightest damage.

Mr. Campbell, the rector of Liverpool, stated to the vestry on Tuesday last, that the number of Irish receiving relief on Saturday, the 20th, was 10,975; the number last year at the corresponding period being 93.

The oldest member in the House of Commons is Mr. Denison, the member for West Surrey, aged 77; the youngest, Earl Grosvenor, member for Chester, aged 22. The average age of the entire House is 50 years.

A new entrance to the Surrey Zoological Gardens is now forming at the bottom of Amelia-street, in Penton-place. It is immensely superior to the previous one in every respect.

A large county meeting was held at Clare last week, at which a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Lord George Bentinck for his proposed railway measure.

A concert, under the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief and other distinguished officers and their wives, is about to take place at Portsmouth, the proceeds to be devoted to the fund for relieving Irish distress. A series of balls, also under their patronage, are about to be got up for the same benevolent end.



LOUISE.

BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

(Continued from No. 8.)

IV.

All the prisoners, in whatever corner of the empire they had been arrested, were transferred to St. Petersburg; and a commission of inquiry was immediately instituted, composed of the Grand Duke Michel; the Minister of War, Tatischeff; the Privy Councillor, Kotouzoff (who had succeeded the unfortunate Milarodowitch; Tchernicheff; Benkendorff (both so well known in diplomacy and police); and others. Every impartiality was guaranteed by this selection. All, however, as is usual in Russia, was conducted with the utmost secrecy; in silence and in darkness; and the proceedings in no case transpired. Further, and the circumstance is a singular one, from the morrow of the day on which it was officially announced that all the traitors were arrested, there appeared to be no more recollection of them than if they had never existed! or as if they had come into this breathing world isolated and without any family ties whatever. Not a house indicated grief or widowhood by the closed shutters; not a brow appeared to be knitted with more than usual thoughtfulness. All continued to go on as though nothing had occurred. Louise—Louise only—took the extraordinary step we have described, and which, probably, had no precedent in Muscovite annals. And yet each, we may presume, anticipated at heart that a terrible news must shortly transpire; for the conspiracy was a flagrant one; the intentions of those concerned in it were homicidal; and though every one knew the natural goodness of the Emperor, yet it was quite obvious that he could not pardon all: blood called for blood. From time to time a ray of hope darted through this lugubrious atmosphere, and gave some new proof of the indulgent disposition of the Czar. In the list of the conspirators which had been placed before him he had remarked a name dear to Russia: it was that of Suarrow—in fact, the grandson of the old conqueror. Nicholas observed, as if speaking to himself, “A name like this *must not* be stained with treason. I” (to the Prefect of Police) “will interrogate him.”

On the following day the young lieutenant was brought before him, and so admirably were question and answer, too, arranged by the Emperor, that Suarrow was liberated, sent back to his regiment, and within ten days received his brevet as captain. Alas! all the conspirators had not the prestige of a name! And, though I used my utmost exertions to inspire my unhappy countrywoman with hope I did not myself possess, the grief of Louise was most heartrending. From the day on which Alexis

had been arrested she had completely abandoned all her previous occupations, and had kept herself unseen, unspoken to, in a room remote from the *Magazin*, with her head drooping and supported by her hands, and weeping fast tears, amidst deep and prolonged sighs.

She spoke not, save to me or one or two others admitted to her, and the question usually was, “Do you think they will kill him?” and then, wholly inattentive to the reply which followed, she would exclaim, “Ah! if I were not likely to be a mother—!” Time went on; but no further intelligence transpired as to the fate reserved for the accused. The commission of inquiry proceeded as before, enveloped with all the obscurity of despotic rule: doubtless moving onwards towards the speedy *dénouement* of the tragedy. Prior to this, two incidents occurred to keep alive public attention—the arrival of the ambassador from France, the Duc de Raguse, and the interment of the late Empress Elizabeth early in June. The Czarina had declared she should survive only for a brief lapse her late husband; and the prophecy was but too surely fulfilled. The ceremonial was one of exceeding magnificence. During the time it continued, the cannon boomed and the tocsin sounded at intervals, and I found my poor friend Louise, on calling at the *Magazin*, excessively agitated: each blow appeared to strike upon her heart as the signal of execution.

M. de Gorgoli, the acting head of the police, was still my unswerving friend, and frequently reassured me by stating that the judgment would be known some days beforehand; and that thus we should always have time to approach and personally petition the Emperor—if the sentence on the unfortunate Waninkoff should be condemnation to death. Finally, on the 14th of July, the *Gazette Imperiale* appeared containing a report addressed to the Czar by the High Court of Justice, and dividing the degrees of treason into three classes of criminality. Thirty-six of the accused were condemned to death, and the rest to the mines and to exile. Count Alexis Waninkoff was one of those condemned to death. But, following the severity of the decision, a merciful consideration had interposed to save thirty-one from an extreme penalty, and they were to expiate their crime by an eternal banishment, Waninkoff being one of this number. The five to be executed were Ryleeff, Bestonjeff, Michel Serge, Mourawieff, and Pestel.

Dashing out of the house, I ran like a madman to Louise, willing as I went along to make each person a participator in my joy. I was quite out of breath as I exclaimed, “He is saved!—saved! God bless the Emperor!”

Ah! in our egotism of joy we had forgotten

those who were about to die, and who themselves had families, friends, acquaintances. The first thought of Louise had reference to the mother and sisters of Waninkoff. These poor ladies were quite ignorant that the son and brother was among those reprieved from death. One may return from Siberia—but the door of the tomb is but once unsealed for the mortal whom it encloses! Then it was that Louise had one of those flashes of thought that visit only daughters, sisters, or mothers. She calculated that the courier with the *Gazette* would not set off until the evening, and she prayed that I would, having influence with M. de Gorgoli, procure passports for some one who might *immediately* depart for Moscow. My own valet, Gregoire, accepted this office with great willingness, and gained fourteen hours' start of the courier, urged to this speed, no doubt, in part by the one thousand roubles which I promised him. He returned with one of those letters written, as it were, with a pen snatched from the wings of an angel! The old countess, and the young ladies expressed the deepest emotions of gratitude to Louise, as sister and daughter, and in the most affectionate manner besought her to send off the courier on the day when the executions took place, and on that when the exiles departed from St. Petersburg. I therefore desired Gregoire to hold himself in readiness, which he was too happy to do, since the countess had given him a thousand roubles in addition to my gift, and he had thus gained a little fortune, which he hoped to double in his future journeys.

We awaited the day of execution. It was not yet fixed; at all events no one knew on what morning it might take place; and, now, the greater excitement prevailed by reason of the fact that there had not been an execution in St. Petersburg for sixty years previously. Day passed on after day, and many were surprised at the interval between the judgment and the punishment. It had been found necessary to send for two hangmen from Germany.

At length, on the evening of the 23rd July, I received information through the French embassy that at the house of Marshal Marmont, which overlooked the fortress, preparations were making for the morrow, and I doubted not that the execution was about to take place. I flew to Louise to announce this conjecture, and then it was that all her fears appeared to revive. “Might it not be that Waninkoff would be among those executed! that the proclamation *appearing* to pardon thirty-one conspirators might have been framed to deceive and appease public excitement; and that the blood of thirty-six miserable men would be spilled!” But I was able to soothe her on this point in consequence of the communications I had received direct from M. Gorgoli. Again Gregoire was despatched to Moscow with the news. At midnight Louise accompanied me to the vicinity of the fortress. We found the Pont de la Trinité guarded—a fresh and convincing proof that justice had already made its preparations. The night was fine and bright, and we could perceive figures moving to and fro, carrying strange burdens; and lights occasionally fell on the objects around.

The executioners were making ready the scaffold. At first we were alone—Louise and myself—on the quay, but afterwards some other persons approached, who, however, had an air of fear, as though it were dangerous to remain there. At about four o'clock a fire was lighted on the fortress, and at that time the mists of morning were fading away, so that I could perceive five separate gallows prepared for the condemned. At this moment the prisoners reserved for exile ranged themselves on the platform, wearing their regimentals and all their decorations, their swords being carried by soldiers in attendance. Shortly after, the five to be executed were brought forward, dressed in a coat of grey blouse. A man approached them, and, shortly after, a loud hurrah was set up. They had been offered a pardon if they would petition the Emperor for mercy. This they had refused, shouting “Russia and Liberty for ever!” A short interval elapsed, during which I tried to discover Waninkoff among those to be banished, but neither Louise nor myself could distinguish him.

(To be continued.)

Love, like the plague, is often communicated by clothing and money.—Miss Martineau.

HINDOO WIDOWS.—An unutterable amount of wretchedness is produced by the Hindoo law, which condemns the female to perpetual widowhood on the death of the husband. Not only is unending widowhood commanded, but she is required to practise the most rigorous austerities almost unto death. “The widow shall never exceed one meal a day, nor sleep on a bed.” She is required to observe a rigid fast every eleventh day, besides many other seasons of abstinence. She is forbidden to taste animal food of any kind; and even the one meal of pulse, roots, and vegetable that is allowed her must consist of such articles as can be cooked together in one pot, to make up a single dish.

LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY CHAIR.

A little work of great merit, but wholly unpretending, has been forwarded to us by the publisher, entitled "The Illustrated Juvenile Library." The first part contains some pretty narratives, biographical sketches, essays in natural history, and anecdotes; and is lavishly illustrated with engravings from Gilbert and other artists. As a further recommendation, the price is remarkably low. In the account given of Mr. Benjamin West we find the following:—

"Born in a village near Springfield, Chester county, in the state of Pennsylvania, in the year 1738, Benjamin West grew up without any other education than that bestowed upon him by his parents, which, however, was of a very limited character, until his seventh year, when that talent which was even then burning in his breast was called forth by the following simple yet poetical incident:—

"One morning in the month of June, 1745, Benjamin's mother, having occasion to visit some neighbouring friend, left her grand-daughter, quite an infant, in his charge. There sat the boy, in the lonely, quiet cot, surrounded by the wild, rugged, uncultivated scenery which existed in America some hundred years ago, before the hand of man had smoothed it into a milder beauty, watching his precious charge. Sleep overtook the child; perhaps it dreamt; at any rate, a smile—an infant's smile, at all times beautiful—dimpled its ruddy cheeks, full of speaking innocence. What wonder that it struck the youth, and that, too, with such inspiring effect! Accidentally some pens and red and black ink were at hand, and at the moment, without a particle of previous instruction, he drew an exact likeness of his smiling niece. Shortly after this incident Benjamin was sent to school; while materials of a more efficient nature were procured from some Indians, who taught him to prepare the colours red and yellow, with which they painted their war-belts; but, as brushes were not to be procured in such a remote part of the world, the black cat suffered, as a part of nature's fair proportion was abstracted to supply their place from the poor beast's tail.

"On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1791, Mr. West was unanimously elected President of the Royal Academy, which choice was immediately confirmed by his Majesty. It is stated that Mr. West received for his later productions, at various times, the following sums, viz.—from 1769 to 1779, £4126, for seventeen compositions; for religious subjects, thirty-six in number, £21,705 were paid. Eight subjects painted for Windsor Castle, to elucidate the history of Edward III., produced £6930, while some miscellaneous works were estimated at £1426."

All the other articles are conceived in a similar spirit of good feeling; and we can conscientiously recommend this promising periodical.

Mr. Wright, of Pall-mall, has just published (for the second year) his "Supplement to the Peerage for 1846." This is a very useful Continuation to the Heraldic Records of the Kingdom, and supplies the changes which may have occurred, at the same time not interfering with the more voluminous and standard works on the subject.

The number of "The New Library of Useful Knowledge" treatise of migratory birds, and is precisely such a treatise as every one should read—though, in truth, the knowledge on this subject is extremely limited. "Why," it is pertinently asked, "is it that many persons pass through life, observing little and knowing less, concerning the natural objects by which they are surrounded—of such birds especially as come and go at fixed periods, and make glad the fields of Britain?"

Messrs. Cradock and Co. are the publishers. No. 1 of "The Parlour Library," containing "The Black Prophet," a tale of the Irish famine, by Wm. Carleton (published by Simms and McIntyre, Belfast), is one of those marvels of cheap issue to which, in former numbers of this journal, we have adverted. "The Black Prophet" appeared originally in "The Dublin University Magazine," and was universally acknowledged to be one of the most powerful of Mr. Carleton's works. In fact, there are few more striking delineations of human and inhuman character than M'Ivor, the prophet Sullivan, and the Daltons. Pathos and power are observable throughout; the death of Tom Dalton, towards the close of the story, being one of the most marked examples of the former. The tale is appropriately dedicated to Lord John Russell.

Miss Corner's "History of Rome" (published by Messrs. Dean and Co.) will be found extremely valuable as an elementary work, inasmuch as the writer has the advantage of all the lights which modern investigation has thrown on the subject, to the extinction of the merely fabulous and conjectural. Miss Corner appositely says in her introduction:—

"No history abounds more in fabulous tales than that of Rome during its rise from obscurity; and as those fables have been handed down as historical facts from time immemorial, and received as truth until a comparatively late period, there are many books still

put into the hands of children calculated to give very false impressions with regard to the state of Rome in its early days.

"The works of the late learned Professor Niebuhr, and the excellent and highly-talented Dr. Arnold, clearly prove that much of what is called the early history of Rome is unreal.

"These authors are the chief authorities for the following brief account of the Roman people, from the time when they were first known as a nation, to the total extinction of their political existence, at the overthrow of the Empire of the East.

"The popular legends that adorn the early annals of the Roman state, although mostly shown to have no foundation in truth, are not omitted, because every one ought to be acquainted with them; but great care has been taken in relating such stories, to point out their doubtful nature, that the learner may not be in danger of mistaking for real history anything that is fabulous."

Here is a work exhibiting the lowest possible amount of pretence; and yet its concoction would have required a diversity of talent seldom found in one individual. The subject is the "Niebelungen Treue"; a tragedy founded on the far-famed Niebelungenlied—that fiery record of a savage but chivalrous age. The story is an involved one, but the characters are so strongly marked, that we are not long in ignorance of their bent, and can, moreover, trace, as in Chriemhild, the transitions from the fond confiding and gentle girl to the outraged woman—the tigress—the vexed Medea of the sphere wherein she moves. We subjoin a few passages from the close of the Introduction:—

"Siegfried, its hero, is represented as uniting all the daring courage of the warrior with the milder virtues of the man, and is evidently the beau ideal of a perfect knight in those wild days of romance and adventure. His generous self devotion and singleness of heart command our regard and admiration, while his cruel and unmerciful doom awakens our deepest sympathy. Chriemhild is at first all the poet's fancy could frame of loveliness and worth in woman, and he dwells with delight on her exquisite beauty and gentle virtues, yet in one moment of unbridled passion she betrays the secret entrusted to her care, and thus becomes the involuntary destroyer of the husband she adores, and ultimately the avenging fury, who with her own hand can take a fellow-creature's life in cold blood, and command the execution of the brother she once loved so tenderly!"

LA DANSE, ETC.

DESCRIPTIVE SERIES OF THE INDIAN SCEPTRE, OR MUGDAR EXERCISES.

BY MISS LEONORA GEARY.

PROFESSOR OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

II.

Of the numerous class of exercises termed calisthenic, the majority are so violent and demand so great an exertion of muscular strength that they are totally unfitted for young ladies; and in other cases, where gentler means are adopted, the movements are so frivolous and unmeaning that no advantage, healthful or ornamental, can result from them. In many instances a skipping-rope thrown backwards would be far preferable. The Indian sceptre exercises, of which I have so long been the successful teacher, are strictly ladies' exercises, combining grace with activity. By a gradual exertion of the muscles they increase the physical strength to a degree almost incredible, and that without any shock or vibration of the frame; nothing being sudden, but each movement preparing the pupil for, and surprising her into, increased strength and freedom of motion. Among the number of pupils whom I have had the pleasure to instruct, many are indebted to my exercises for renewed health and vigour; many come to me when they have scarcely power to carry the sceptres level with their arm, and before the termination of the series they marvel at their own strength, and at the independence of motion produced by the judicious employment of the sceptre exercises. Others come with awkward and unformed manner, with round shoulders, one-sided attitudes, and arms and elbows stiff, angular, and (need I say?) ungraceful. We go through the exercises, their parents are surprised at the transition, no more admonitions are necessary to make them "hold up their heads;" for henceforth they require no effort to be graceful, they cannot be otherwise; and I am sure it is not saying too much for a young lady, and an educated one, that when once she has acquired grace of motion it must be easier and far more agreeable to her than awkwardness. There is no feminine attraction equal to grace: beauty when unaccompanied by grace excites only a higher degree of regret that so many attractions should be lost for want of Beauty's attribute. Venus herself, the goddess of Love and Beauty, is always represented with the Graces in her train.

SECOND INDIAN SCEPTRE EXERCISE.

This figure closely resembles the first, with the

addition of the lateral extension. Hold the sceptres upright, in front of the body, straightening the arms horizontally. Swing the sceptre of the right hand over the head and left shoulder. Do not return to the first position, but carry the sceptre out in a direct horizontal line to the right. The same is then done with the left hand, and so on alternately, each arm being extended in turn, and holding the sceptres, when so extended, horizontally.

(To be continued.)

DRAWING, PAINTING, &C.

MODELLING OF WAX FLOWERS.

THE YELLOW DAHLIA.

This flower is to be cut out of yellow wax of any shade, the very palest being preferable (about the fourth shade to the lightest making up very prettily). There are seventy-eight petals and five strips. The strips are to be cut out of double wax, an inch in length and two in breadth. All the petals are to be cut out of single wax; of the first size, four; the second, five; of the next size, twenty; the following, twenty-eight; and of the last, thirty-six. The strips are to be placed in the hand one at a time, and with the pin make a crease in every scollop. After you have finished so far, take the petals and make a streak down the middle on the dull side, and then turn them over and do the same once on each side of the middle, both at the top and bottom, in the shape of a diamond. The pulp is made of the large-size wire; and a sheet of the wax is to be used for it, made round at the top and flat at the bottom. That being completed, put in the five strips; one round after the other to be placed a little higher than the pulp. After which put on the four smallest petals; the first, at equal distances from each other; the next are five, once round; the next are twenty-five in each round; the next are twenty-eight, four times round, seven in each; the last thirty-six to be put four times round, nine in each. Then you will have to cut out nine of a double yellow-green wax, and five dark green; roll the head of the pin over them, and make a pleat on the end. You fix on the stem the dark green; the point of the pin to be used to make a crease down the middle. Place them close to the others, the points being turned up towards the stem. The stem to be covered with dark green wax. There are no leaves required for this flower.

E. H.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

JUDGMENT.—The Civil Tribunal has given judgment in the actions brought by M. de Girardin, *gérant* of the *Presse*, and M. Véron, *gérant* of the *Constitutionnel*, against M. Alexandre Dumas for the breach of engagements into which he had entered, and accords him a period of eight months and a half, from the 1st of March next, to clear off the principal arrear; orders in consequence that within six weeks from the said 1st of March next Alexandre Dumas shall be obliged to remit to Emile de Girardin the manuscript of the first of the volumes of which the tribunal declares him debtor, that is to say, the continuation of the "Mémoires d'un Médecin," and that he shall remit the other volumes from month to month, beginning the 15th of April next, until he shall have entirely cleared off the arrear; and, in case Dumas shall neglect to make the deliveries within the time specified, condemns him to pay to Emile de Girardin the sum of 100 francs for each day's delay during three months; orders, that, in case of non-payment of the said damages, Dumas shall be liable to arrest, when the amount shall have exceeded 300 francs; says that there is no ground for deciding relative to the volumes to be furnished from December 11, 1846, to April 1, 1847; but orders only that the treaty shall be executed in its form and tenor, except, however, as regards the term of the debt, which is prolonged from the 1st of April, 1847, to the 1st of July following, the period of the commencement being changed; condemns Alexandre Dumas to pay to Emile de Girardin 3000 francs as damages for the delay in the execution of the treaty, with liability to arrest in case of non-payment, but only in six months from this day; condemns Emile de Girardin to the expenses of the demand against the other newspapers, as also to the expenses of the demand against Dumas with respect to the advertisement in the *Mode*; condemns the *Mode* to the expenses of the demand against it, but only up to March, 1846, at which period it gave satisfaction to the complainants; condemns Dumas to the expenses of the demand contained in the conclusions of December 11, 1846, including the registration of the treaty necessitated by the process; and orders that the cost and signification of the present judgment shall be borne by Dumas."

THE PARIS AND

Fig. 1.—Dress of velvet, either puce colour or black. The skirt trimmed with a *froncé* of velvet, placed on each side of the front breadth, and becoming narrow towards the waist. The corsage plaited on the back as well as in front; short sleeves, rather full, edged with a trimming of narrow Brussels lace. The same lace trimming surmounts the top of the corsage. *Pompadour* hat of Pomona-green velvet of a very bright hue,

shoulders a full bow of satin, the same as the dress. A trimming of narrow lace at the bottom of the sleeves. Head-dress, the newly-introduced *coiffure castillane*. It is composed of bright ruby-coloured velvet, gold *passementerie*, and fringe. The hair at the back of the head is confined in a gold net. Gloves three quarters long. Bracelets of gold, with clasps composed of rubies, emeralds, and brilliants. A bouquet in the centre

back part of the head. A wreath of green foliage with flowers on each side.

Fig. 4.—White satin slip, under a robe of white tulle. The skirt of the robe trimmed with two rows of tulle, set on in full festoons, and intermingled with rosettes of white satin ribbon. Draped corsage, and short sleeves, composed of two full gatherings of tulle, divided by piping of white satin. A large bouquet composed chiefly of roses, in the centre



Figs.

1

2

with a trimming of rich gold *passementerie* round the edge of the brim. On one side of the hat is placed a small bow or puffing of velvet, with a long end, terminated either with gold fringe or a tassel. The other side of the hat is trimmed with two white feathers, ostrich tipped with marabouts. One of these feathers waves round the crown of the hat, and the other is placed under the brim. Scarf of white Brussels lace.

Fig. 2.—Dress of rich gold-coloured satin. Draped corsage and short sleeves. On the

of the bosom, and a hand bouquet: the latter enclosed in a cut paper, ermine czarina.

Fig. 3.—Dress of plain pink satin. The bottom of the skirt trimmed with three *froncs* or *goffres* of white tulle, surmounted at regular distances with small bows, or, rather, merely loops of narrow pink satin ribbon. Above this trimming are two broad flounces of *point d'Angleterre*; draped corsage and a large bouquet in the centre of the bosom. Short sleeves, trimmed with *point d'Angleterre*. Lappets of the same kind of lace, fixed at the

of the corsage. The hair arranged in *bandeaux* *crepés* in front, and a profusion of flowers intermingled with the back hair; large hand bouquet. Gloves without trimming.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Short sleeves, instead of being quite tight as heretofore, are now frequently made with a slight degree of fulness, confined to the arm by a band at the bottom of the sleeve, which is finished by a full trimming of narrow lace. When the dress

LONDON FASHIONS.

is composed of any light thin material, the sleeves have a pretty effect when drawn in two puffings divided by folds of satin or *passementerie*. Ball dresses of tarletane or crape have recently been trimmed with several rows of plaited ribbon. Rouleaux of satin, either single or twisted two together, are employed in trimming ball dresses of tulle, when made with two or three *pipes*. Dresses of embroidered tarletane (a novelty just intro-

from Paris we may mention the mauresque turban. The crown is composed of gold net, and round the head is twisted a small scarf of gold and silk tissue. Another favourite head-dress is the *coiffure castillane* (see Fig. II.), which is usually made of red velvet and trimmed with gold. The Pompadour hat and the *bonnet Montespan* are likewise very favourite head-dresses, especially for the Opera. The former is made of velvet, either

satin with a lace flounce, about half a yard deep. Low corsage, trimmed with ermine, shaped in the form of a *berthe*. Short sleeves and ruffles of *point d'Angleterre*, surmounted by a band of ermine, and fastened by diamond clasps. Small hat of light green velvet, trimmed round the edge of the brim with a row of pearls. A long white feather passes round the crown and droops *en spirale* on one side. *Morning Dress*.—Open robe of grey figured silk,



3

4

duced) have a very light and beautiful effect, and are exceedingly becoming to very young ladies.

For balls the most favourite head-dress consists of the union of diamonds and flowers. The new method of mounting brilliants facilitates this favourite combination. The sprigs are made to join or separate, and the *acgillettes* may be augmented or diminished at pleasure. The union of foliage and flowers with the brilliancy of the diamonds has a most charming effect.

Among the new head-dresses just introduced

black or coloured, and ornamented with white feathers. (See Fig. I.) The *Montespan* cap is composed of blonde, and is tastefully trimmed with flowers and foliage.

The fashion of open robes both in morning and evening dress has been partially revived. The following is a description of two dresses recently made by one of the first milliners in Paris:—

Evening Dress.—Robe of rich red velvet, open in front and with a demi train. The robe trimmed all round with ermine. Under robe of white

trimmed down each side of the front with a *revers* of the same material; the trimming edged with scarlet satin piping. The corsage half high, and open from the shoulders to the waist, where it terminates in a point. A small pelerine forming a *revers* in front, and piped round with scarlet satin. Demi long sleeves hanging loose at the ends. Under dress of cambric muslin, with a deep border of needlework. Small cap of point or Brussels lace, trimmed with rosettes of scarlet satin ribbon and long strings of the same.

WINE AND WALNUTS.

"There is much talk here," says the *Eco del Comercio*, about the magnificent presents sent by the Queen to the Court of Rome, in return for the readiness with which his Holiness has issued his licence for the marriages of her Majesty and the Infanta. The presents consist of a gold communion cup, decked with diamonds; a diamond cross, destined for Cardinal Lambruschini; and a rich pastoral ring for Cardinal Gizzi. All the chiefs of the Foreign Department have likewise received suitable presents."

It is rumoured that the highest personage in the realm has taken offence at the conduct of a certain peer who, on the day of the opening of the present session of Parliament, introduced to the benches on which the peeresses sit a lady whose name has for some time been associated with the drama in a manner so popular as to obtain for her a niche in the temple of Fame. The lady in question was introduced as the wife of a peer, and the imposition was not discovered until her Majesty, on paying a visit to the theatre at which the lady in question is engaged, identified the heroine as the party who had, but a few hours before, sat near to her while she was reading the royal speech.

A commission of lunacy was opened at Epsom, on Wednesday week, to inquire into the state of mind of P. B. Ne-bitt, Esq., aged 35. He was said to be possessed of property worth £100,000. Several witnesses described the conduct of the alleged lunatic, all agreeing that his acts were those of a person of weak intellect. He had entered the Inniskilling Dragoons, but was found unfit for service. The jury returned a verdict that he had been of unsound mind since October, 1833; a decision which invalidated a deed, executed in April last, by which a large amount of property was conveyed to his maternal relatives, to the exclusion of the heir-at-law.

At the British Museum, on Thursday week, some of the antique gold ornaments from the tombs of Greek colonists, who must have been established at an early period in Etruria, amidst much wealth and power, were exhibited to the Comte de Montemolin, who pertinently remarked that the same kind of workmanship is even now continued in Etruria, and ornaments of this description, both in gold and silver, still grace the head and neck of the Ligurian countrywomen.

The Misses Pyne, pupils of Sir George Smart, are singing at private concerts in Paris with brilliant success. At Lady Normanby's concert on Friday they sang their most favourite solos and duets, Italian and English, in which they were rapturously applauded, especially by the French portion of the assembly.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union*, of the 19th ult., gives the following account of a most painful and strange murderous affray in that vicinity:—"Mrs. Copeland was convicted, in Overton circuit court, of the murder of Ruth Dougherty—both of the females belonging to highly respectable families. The proof in this case showed that Mrs. Copeland was jealous of Miss Dougherty, and, as the consequence, a most embittered state of feelings was engendered between them. Threats of personal violence were proved to have been made by each. The killing occurred on the Sabbath. Mrs. Copeland was on her way to the church, evidently seeking to avoid coming in contact with Miss Dougherty; but on her way she was intercepted by the deceased, armed with a heavy hickory club. The proof left it somewhat doubtful how the encounter commenced; but most probably the deceased attacked the defendant with the club and gave her two blows, one on the head and the other on the arm. The parties then closed, and in the scuffle the defendant stabbed the deceased with a knife, and caused her immediate death."

Miss Ellen Jane Legh, the daughter of Thomas Legh, Esq., of Lime-park, near Liverpool, who was married the week before last to the Rev. Brabazon Lowther, was the only child of the lady who, as Miss Turner, was carried off from a Liverpool boarding-school by Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and who afterwards married Mr. Legh, of Lime.

The island on which stands the city of New York, with its 800,000 inhabitants, was sold in the year 1668 by the Indians to the Dutch. The price paid for this acquisition was ten shirts, eighty pairs of stockings, ten muskets, thirty bullets, thirty pounds of gunpowder, thirty hatchets, thirty kettles, and one copper stew-pan. Both parties congratulated themselves on having made a very excellent bargain.

Mr. H. Phillips is making a musical suburban excursion with great success; and yesterday evening gave his "American" entertainment at the Southwark Literary Institution. On Monday evening he will give his popular entertainment at the Music-hall, St. re-street.

JENNY LIND.—VIENNA, Feb. 14.—This great artist continues to excite the enthusiasm of the

Viennese public. M. Tokorny, the manager of the Theatre an de Wier, has engaged the celebrated die-engraver, Radnizki, to strike a medal in honour and commemoration of her triumphal success, upon which is represented, on one side, an admirable likeness of Jenny Lind, and upon the reverse a swan resting upon a laurel branch, and a star, with the inscription:—"Nescit occasum" (!). An address is to accompany the presentation of the medal.

Mrs. Butler (widow of the late esteemed actor) will give her dramatic readings and sketches on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. The charming narrative of "The Daughter of Erin" will be comprised in the numerous and interesting readings on this occasion.

A grand concert will be given on the 17th of March, at the Concert Rooms, Hanover-square, for the benefit of the distressed widow and nine children of the late Mr. Kearnes.

Mr. Love is delighting the good folks of the City, at Crosby-hall and elsewhere, with his polyphonic entertainments, which are really surprising things in their way.

Letters from Mossul (Turkey in Asia) state that M. Lavard, in continuing his researches at Nimrod, near Mossul, where he had already discovered some very fine bas reliefs and a colossal lion, has since found a great many small bronze lions, some female ornaments for the neck, a copper helmet, a great variety of smaller articles in gold and silver, two hollow columns of great beauty, and a quadrangular pillar of a black material resembling porphyry highly polished, and covered with inscriptions and designs. All these new discoveries are said to be in good preservation.

Duprez, the celebrated French tenor, will quit Paris on the 1st of March, to proceed to Germany, where he has entered into engagements at some of the operatic theatres. He is to sing in the German language.

The Vicomtesse de Chateaubriand, the wife of the celebrated writer, died in Paris a few days ago, at the advanced age of eighty-three. Her high intellectual attainments rendered her the ornament of the distinguished circles in which she moved; and her active and extensive charities will cause her loss to be deeply felt by the poor.

The official journal of the Pontifical States announces that Father Secchi, a learned Jesuit, librarian to the Roman College, has by dint of long labour succeeded in completing the system of Champollion for deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics. In a recent sitting of the Pontifical Academy of Astrology, Father Secchi explained his method, and by practical application proved the correctness of what he advanced.

The number of foreigners resident in Constantinople is as follows:—Greeks, 6000; Maltese and Ionians, 1983; Austrians, 4581; French, 855; Russians, 876; Persians, 657; Sardinians, 405; Neapolitans, 247; Tuscans, 211; English, 210; Belgians, 182; Prussians, 144; Spaniards, 48; Danes, 47; Dutch, 27; Americans, 24—total, 13,467.

The sudden and affecting death of Mr. Charles Thornton Cunningham, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's and of the Leeward Islands, is announced in the West Indian papers which have just arrived. It appears that this gentleman had driven in from the country to Basseterre, the seat of Government, in apparently vigorous health and cheerful spirits, to open the newly-elected Houses of Legislature. After transacting some business, and despatching a note to invite some officers in a French ship of war just coming into port to luncheon at Government-house, he rode down to the mail-office, to meet his letters and a box containing a picture of a much-beloved sister, recently deceased in England. He had stated to more than one person that his earnest desire to possess the picture was not unmixed with fear as to the effect the sight of it might produce upon him. So strongly had this apprehension fastened itself on his mind, that, on the arrival of the box at Government-house, he sent a servant in quest of a friend who might be with him when the box was opened. Having failed in finding him, he proceeded to open the box. His butler, who was present, reports that he looked at the countenance earnestly, turned pale, whispered a few words to himself, walked hastily up to his own room, was heard almost instantly to fall as he entered it, and his servants following up stairs found him stretched on the floor a corpse. He was followed to the grave by all the public authorities, the members of the two Houses, the most distinguished persons in the colony, and by thousands of grateful and mourning negroes, to whose welfare he had largely contributed. Mr. Cunningham assumed the government of St. Kitt's in May, 1839, and fell a victim, as his physician states, partly "to the exhausting influence of tropical climates on the nervous powers," and partly to the intensity of brotherly affection, in the 36th year of his age.

ANNA MARIA PORTER.

Anna Maria Porter was the daughter of an Irish officer, who died soon after she was born. He left a widow and several children, with very limited means of support. Mrs. Porter proceeded to Scotland with the subject of this sketch, then an infant in arms, her brother (afterwards Sir Robert Kerr Porter), and her sister Jane. Thus, her early education was altogether Scottish. It is said that Sir Walter Scott was intimate with the family, and student-like, was fond of teasing Anna Maria while engaged in pondering over her book; and, still more of getting her to sit upon his knee while he told marvellous tales of flood and field, of warlocks and the like; and it was most amusing to observe how completely they were absorbed in the interest of these romances in miniature.

At a later period Mrs. Porter removed to Ireland, and after that to the metropolis, having chiefly in view the education of her family.

At a very early age Anna Maria became an authoress, and the first work she produced bore the title of "Artless Tales." It was published in 1793; and within a few years appeared "Walsh Colville," and "Octavia," and many other productions long since consigned to oblivion; but as distinguished from these will be found "The Hungarian Brothers," "Don Sebastian," "The Fast of St. Magdalen," and "Honor O'Hara"—works deserving much commendation for an easy interchain plot, much vividness of description, and purity of style.

Miss Porter wrote, in all, fifty volumes. She died in Bristol while on a visit to her brother, Dr. Porter, on the 21st June, 1832, aged fifty-two years. Miss Porter was beloved by all for her unwearied assiduity in any cause of benevolence, her unassuming piety, and her general amiability of character. In this place it will not be inappropriate to quote from an agreeable writer of the day the following "rise and progress" of fictional literature:—

In prose fiction, the last forty years have been rich and prolific. It was natural that the genius and the success of the great masters of the modern English novel should have led to imitation. Mediocrity is seldom deterred from attempting to rival excellence, especially in any department that is popular, and may be profitable; and there is, besides, in romance, as in the drama, a wide and legitimate field for native talent and exertion. The highly-wrought tenderness and pathos of Richardson, and the models of real life, wit, and humour in Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne, produced a few excellent imitations. The fictions of Mackenzie, Dr. Moore, Miss Burney, and Cumberland, are all greatly superior to the ordinary run of novels, and stand at the head of the second class. These writers, however, exercised but little influence on the national taste: they supported the dignity and respectability of the novel, but did not extend its dominion; and accordingly we find that there was a long dull period in which this delightful species of composition had sunk into general contempt. There was no lack of novels, but they were of a very inferior and even debased description. In place of natural incident, character, and dialogue, we had affected and ridiculous sentimentalism—plots utterly absurd or pernicious—and stories of love and honour so maudlin in conception and drivelling in execution, that it is surprising they could ever have been tolerated even by the most defective moral sense or taste. The circulating libraries in town and country swarmed with these worthless productions (known from their place of publication by the misnomer of the 'Minerva Press' novels); but their perusal was in a great measure confined to young people of both sexes of imperfect education, or to half-idle inquisitive persons, whose avidity for excitement was not restrained by delicacy or judgment. In many cases, even in the humblest walks of life, this love of novel-reading amounted to a passion as strong and uncontrollable as that of dram-drinking; and, fed upon such garbage as we have described, it was scarcely less injurious; for it dwarfed the intellectual faculties, and unfitted its votaries equally for the study or relish of sound literature, and for the proper performance and enjoyment of the actual duties of the world. The enthusiastic novel reader got bewildered and entangled among love-plots and high-flown adventures, in which success was often awarded to profligacy, and, among scenes of pretended existence, exhibited in the masquerade attire of a dis-tempered fancy. Instead, therefore, of

'Truth severe by fairy Fiction dressed,'

we had Falsehood decked out in frippery and nonsense, and courting applause from its very extravagance. "The first successful inroad on this accumulating mass of absurdity was made by Charlotte Smith, whose works may be said to hold a middle station between the true and the sentimental in fictitious composition. Shortly afterwards succeeded the political tales of Holcroft and Godwin, the latter animated by the fire of genius, and possessing great intellectual power and energy. The romantic fables of Mrs. Radcliffe were also, as literary productions, a vast improvement on the old novels; and in their moral effects they were less mischievous, for the extraordinary machinery employed by the authoress was so far removed from



ANNA MARIA PORTER.

the common course of human affairs and experience, that no one could think of drawing it into a precedent in ordinary circumstances. At no distant interval Miss Edgeworth came forward with her moral lessons and satirical portraits, daily advancing in her powers as in her desire to increase the virtues, prudence, and substantial happiness of life; Mrs. Opie told her pathetic

and graceful domestic tales; and Miss Austen exhibited her exquisite delineations of every-day English society and character. To crown all, Sir Walter Scott commenced in 1814 his brilliant gallery of portraits of all classes, living and historical, which completely exterminated the monstrosities of the Minerva press, and inconceivably extended the circle of novel readers."

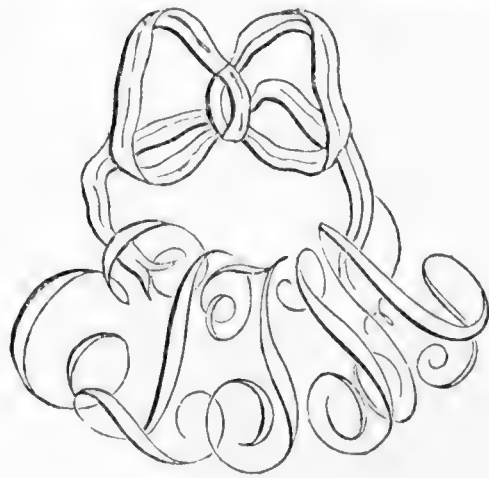
THE WORK TABLE.

[This department is under the sole superintendence of Mlle. Riègo de la Branchardière.]

PATTERNS FOR EMBROIDERY.



PIN-CUSHION—EMBROIDERY IN VELVET.



CORNERS FOR POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS.

CROCHET.

BY MLE. RIEGO DE LA BRANCHARDIERE.

I.

CROCHET—ANTI-MACASSAR.

Boar's-head cotton No. 10, chain of 213 stitches.

1st row.—1 treble stitch in every stitch of the foundation.

2nd row.—3 chain, 3 treble *; 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 1, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 1, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 1 treble, repeat from *; at the end of the row work 2 treble beside the pattern; these two rows form the edge, and are not repeated. Now commence the pattern.

1st row.—3 chain, 4 treble *; 3 chain, miss 3, 2 treble, miss 1, 1 treble, miss 1, 1 treble, miss 1, 1 treble, miss 1, 2 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble; repeat from *, end with 1 treble.

2nd row.—3 chain, 6 treble *; 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 7 treble; repeat from *; end with 6 treble instead of 7 treble.

3rd row.—3 chain, 2 treble, 1 chain, 1 plain *; 3 chain, miss 1, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 1 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 1, 1 plain; repeat from *, and end with 1 chain, 2 treble.

4th row.—3 chain, 2 treble *; 3 chain, miss 3, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 2, 3 treble, 5 chain, miss 5, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 2, 1 plain; repeat from *; end with 3 chain, miss 3, 2 treble.

5th row.—3 chain, 2 treble, 1 chain, miss 1, 1 plain *; 3 chain, miss 4, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 1 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 4, 1 plain; repeat from *, and end with 1 chain, miss 1, 2 treble.

6th row.—3 chain, 2 treble*, miss 1, 1 treble, miss 1, 1 treble, miss 1, 2 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 2 treble, miss 1, 1 treble; repeat from *, and end with miss 1, 1 treble, miss 1, 2 treble.

7th row.—3 chain, 4 treble *, 3 chain, miss 3, 7 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble; repeat from *, and end with 1 treble.

8th row.—3 chain, 3 treble *, 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 1, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 1, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 1 treble; repeat from *, and end with 2 treble.

9th row.—3 chain, 2 treble, 3 chain, miss 3*; 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 2, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 3, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 2, 3 treble, 5 chain, miss 5; repeat from *, and end with 3 chain instead of 5, miss 3, 2 treble.

10th row.—3 chain, 3 treble *; 3 chain, miss 3, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 4, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 4, 3 treble, 3 chain, miss 3, 1 treble; repeat from *, and end with 2 treble.

These 10 rows form one pattern; repeat for 10 patterns; then work 1 row thus:—12 treble *, miss 4, 16 treble, repeat from *. It is necessary to observe, for the guidance of the crocheur, that all the stitches before the * are to form the edge, and, therefore, not to be repeated in the row; and also the stitches at the end of the row are necessary to make the pattern perfect. This will be readily understood by the experienced in crochet; and for

the learners I beg to refer them to my "Crochet Instruction Book."

Now commence the edging with 6 plain stitches on the last row.

1st row.—7 chain, miss 4, 12 plain; repeat to the corner, then work 7 chain, miss 4, 2 plain stitches in one stitch 6 times, 7 chain, miss 1, and on the second side work 2 plain in 1, 6 times; then repeat as the other side, and work all the corners the same.

2nd row.—1 chain, miss 2, 1 plain, 3 chain, 1 plain, 6 times; these 7 plain stitches are to be worked in the 7 chain of the last row; then 1 chain, miss 2, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 1, 1 plain, 5 chain, miss 2, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 1, 1 plain.

3rd row.—1 chain, miss 5, 1 plain in the 3 chain, then 3 chain, miss 3, 1 plain, 5 times; then 1 chain, miss 5, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 4, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 4, 1 plain.

4th row.—7 chain, miss 5, 1 plain, 7 chain, miss 7, 1 plain, 7 chain, miss 7, 1 plain, 7 chain, miss 5, 1 plain, 3 chain, miss 3, 1 plain.

This finishes the pattern, adding a cotton tassel at each of the corners of the ANTI-MACASSAR.

N.B.—The engraving in illustration of the above has been executed, and will be given in the ensuing number of this journal.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mary Jane" in a short time shall have ample opportunities of trying her skill in knitting.

"Eita"—It is necessary to observe, in answer to the numerous letters requiring peculiar receipts for defined articles in fancy needlework, that it is not always in the power of the editor to comply with every immediate demand, but the suggestions of any of our fair correspondents will be attended to.

THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The unfortunate illness of Superehi rendered it necessary on Tuesday evening to substitute Signor Solari in his place. Solari undertook the character of the king in "La Favorita," at but a very few hours' notice, and without rehearsal. Some portions of the opera were obliged to be omitted; but the style in which Solari executed all he attempted proved him to be an *artiste* of sterling ability. In more than one passage we preferred him to Superehi.

Our high opinion of Bouché is confirmed upon again hearing him, and Gardoni is now all that could be wished in *Fernando*. The nervousness consequent upon a first appearance (and, under all the circumstances his first appearance was made, he had ample cause for nervousness) has quite vanished; and his acting, as well as singing, is now full of fire and expression. In our former notice we did not do justice to Marie Taglioni. As a dancer she is destined, ere long, to take a most exalted station. The execution of her various *pas* leaves us in doubt whether most to praise the extraordinary lightness and agility she exhibits, or the refined finish observant in her every movement. Marie Taglioni is a dancer of very great promise. Why has the ballet of "Coralie" not had at least one third cut out? The latter part is tedious in the extreme. This lengthiness causes a great portion of the audience to leave the theatre before the termination, and thus lose one of the most beautifully conceived and wonderfully—yes, wonderfully—executed scenic effects ever presented on the stage. The principal dances and the final *tableau*, just noticed, may one day be formed into a most attractive *divertissement*.

The opera of "Nino" is in full rehearsal. One of the principal reasons for its production is to display the great superiority this establishment now possesses in the choral department.

Signor Coletti arrived in town from Paris on Monday night.

On Thursday evening the benefit for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch took place. Amongst the patrons were—her Most Gracious Majesty, Prince Albert, her Majesty the Queen Adelaide, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The opera chosen for the occasion was "La Favorita." The bare receipts must have amounted to at least thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds. Be it recorded to the honour of Mr. Lumley, he gave the entire resources of this vast establishment to the charity free of all charge!

DRURY LANE.

"Matilda of Hungary," one of the most splendidly-mounted operas yet brought out, even at this theatre, was produced on Monday. It would have been out a week sooner but for the unfortunate illness of Miss Romer, noticed in our last impression. By the time the curtain rose the theatre

was crowded in every part, and would have been so earlier, had the public been fully aware that the performance was to commence at a quarter before seven instead of seven o'clock. We cannot approve of changing the usual hour—it is neither just to the public, nor to the composer; the slamming of box doors all through a new overture is a most unpleasant accompaniment, and, in our minds, a deterioration of the intended effect.

When Mr. Wallace, the composer, made his appearance in the orchestra he was loudly applauded: he bowed to the various parts of the theatre, then seating himself, and glancing at the musical army around him, to see that all were ready for the attack, he raised his bâton, and with a flourish led on the charge. We have seldom heard a band perform with greater care, delicacy, or precision. We will not follow the various changes of the *motivi*, it being impossible in words to convey any correct idea of musical sounds. As a work of art, we may say that the overture contained many exquisite passages, but its great defect was want of design; there was no grand outline to rivet the attention; it was an overture that might be played before any one piece quite as well as before another. Were we to instance an overture possessing the elements we have mentioned in, perhaps, the greatest perfection we should name Rossini's overture to "William Tell." The overture met with great applause, but was not encored. The plot of the opera is as follows:—

Ladislau, King of Bohemia, having been either killed or taken prisoner by the Turks, his kingdom falls into great confusion; the queen, *Matilda* (Miss Romer), surrounded by designing and not very honest nobles, is about to become the prey of *Magnus* (Mr. Borroni), her chief minister, who has determined to become king; he offers to save her and her kingdom, at the price of her hand, which she indignantly refuses. *Magnus*, who has appointed a meeting with the other disloyal nobles, is now much embarrassed, he having sworn never to meet them but as king. It appears that amongst the mountains, where the queen has taken refuge, a young hunter resides, named *Podiebrad* (Mr. Harrison); he has, without knowing her high station, saved the queen's life, and fallen desperately in love with her; how it happened he tells his friend, an innkeeper, *Mathias* (Mr. Weiss), in the following

RECITATIVE.

One day I wandered far away,
As deer is known to browse or stray,
And roving down the mountain's side,
With Heaven my only hope and guide,
The cries of danger caught mine ear,
As an unbridled horse drew near,
Bearing a fainting form—between
That steed and yonder deep ravine
I sprung, and, reckless of alarms,
Clasped the sad victim in mine arms!

This is followed by a ballad, "It was a form so finely wrought," which was encored. Just as *Magnus* is in despair his eye encounters that of *Podiebrad*, and he exclaims, "Heavens! *Ladislau*!" The likeness between *Podiebrad* and the missing king is so complete that the idea of passing the young hunter off as the monarch of Bohemia, whom he knows to be dead, flashes at once upon his mind; thus he believes he shall obtain all the powers of state, as the king by name will be merely his tool. *Podiebrad* hesitates to join *Magnus*, until the queen, passing by on horseback, proves to be the very lady he has saved and loves. She is on her road to Prague. He can resist no longer, and consents. *Magnus* tells him he must meet the army that night in the Valley of Thabor. This ends the first scene, which changes to one of the most beautiful scenes ever put upon the stage. It would be useless to attempt a description of the effect produced by this beautifully-conceived and admirably-executed scene of the army in the Valley of Thabor: the *ensemble* was surprising. Here *Podiebrad* is introduced to the chiefs as their lost king, returned from captivity, which leads to the finale, one of the subjects introduced in the overture. This piece was decidedly the best up to this stage of the opera, and brought the curtain down with great applause.

The second act opens with the oratory of the queen in the palace at Prague. Here the queen sings a rather pretty air, "At length in absence." *Magnus* informs her that the king will soon arrive and make his public entry into Prague. A letter is brought to the queen: it is from a stranger praying for an audience. *Magnus* prevails upon the queen to allow him to see the stranger first. It proves to be *Podiebrad*, who, having repented of his oath, has wished to undeceive the queen. *Magnus* overcomes his scruples by telling *Podiebrad* that it is he alone who can save her majesty from the conspirators. The next scene is the bridge at Prague, and here the public entry of the supposed king takes place, and a most magnificent spectacle it is; there must be at least three hundred persons employed. The next scene is the Hall of Arms in the palace. Here the queen finds herself

for the first time alone with *Podiebrad*, and, being so, she tells him that she alone has been undeceived. The queen, in a duct, expresses her indignation. *Podiebrad*, on his part, explains that it was but to save her he has dared to pass himself off as her husband. At this moment great alarm prevails; the people are rising, by the secret instigations of *Magnus*, who now intends to destroy *Podiebrad*. For this purpose he employs *Mathias*, who, for a sum of money, had sworn, a long time before, to do whatever *Magnus* ordered him. *Mathias* is not aware that the king is no other than his dearly-beloved friend of the mountains, and, as *Podiebrad* rushes out to quell the insurrection, *Mathias* follows him with murderous intent. Thus ends the second act.

Act the third commences by an explanatory recitative sung by *Lillia*, the queen's attendant (Miss Isaacs). The queen commands her to continue her strain, and *Lillia* sings the following

BALLAD.

A lowly youth, the mountain child,
Within his heart a love conceal'd,
Whose depth, with accents sweet and wild,
To echo only he revealed.
"Ah! if you knew," he would repeat,
"How fair she is, how true, how fond,"—
But echo, faithful and discreet,
The name he breath'd would not respond.
His secret having thus possessed,
She prized so much its charmed tone,
That echo, strange to say, confess'd
Instead of his deep love—her own!
That voice, so tender and so sweet,
Was hers who worshipp'd at his shrine,
And which would day and night repeat,
"My heart is fond and true as thine."

This was the most genuine *encore* of the night (with, perhaps, one exception—the finale, by Miss Romer). The ballad was chastely sung by Miss Isaacs, who deserved all the applause she received. *Podiebrad* returns triumphant; *Mathias* is taken prisoner for having fired at the king. He recognises *Podiebrad*, and tells the name of the greater culprit, *Magnus*. *Magnus* is taken into custody, and then, surrounded by the States of Bohemia, in the Grand Hall, he discloses the whole plot, hoping thus to crush *Podiebrad*; but the gratitude of the queen shields him from all harm, and, in conclusion, thus addresses *Podiebrad*, who is kneeling:—

And learn how acts like thine can punished be!
To him, the saviour of my crown, the chief
Whose fearless valour gave my realms relief,—
Worthy of him, and me, a prize I bring—
[Placing her diadem on the head of *Podiebrad*, still kneeling.]

This diadem!—rise up!—Bohemia's king!

Then follows a very brilliant finale, which was sung magnificently by Miss Romer, who, notwithstanding her recent severe illness, and the great exertion it required, delighted the audience with a repetition of the last eight lines. This was the only piece Miss Romer had during the entire opera in which she could display to perfection her great abilities.

There were several *encores* during the evening, and all concerned appeared to take infinite pains. Mr. Borroni had a difficult part to play, and seemed to be out of voice; we never heard him sing so badly—not from any want of care on his part, but, as it appeared to us, from a temporary weakness in the organs of the throat. Mr. Harrison sang very sweetly, and took prodigious pains with everything he had to do. He should vary his dress in the latter part of the opera, as the queen did. Most of the dresses were very beautiful and picturesque. Mr. Weiss had not so much to do as he should have had—such a splendid voice as his should never lack employment: his interview with *Podiebrad*, as the king, was exceedingly good and very sensibly acted. Miss Romer was charming as the queen, *Matilda*, and gave no signs, either in her acting or singing, of labouring under illness. At the conclusion of the opera there was immense applause. Mr. Harrison led on Miss Romer, to whom he presented a bouquet thrown from one of the boxes. Mr. Wallace next appeared, to receive the congratulations of the audience, and a wretch! Bouquets are all very well; but wreaths look a little too much like preparation. Last, but certainly not least, came the author, Mr. Bunni, who appeared delighted with the kind greeting he received from the audience, it being a proof how justly they had appreciated the great efforts he had made to please them. The opera was not over until eleven o'clock.

Since the above was written, we are grieved to learn Miss Romer has had so severe a relapse, that it is no longer possible for her to appear upon the stage. Miss Rainforth on Thursday evening undertook the character of the queen, and was highly successful. We have not space this week to enter fully into a critical notice of this talented lady's performance.

LYCEUM.

A new extravaganza, not a burlesque, was produced here on Monday evening. It is from the pen of that talented and successful dramatist, Mr. Charles Dance. He has in this instance broken quite new ground, the subject being taken from a wild and wonderful work by Musäus, the "Volksmärchen." "The Chronicle of the Three Sisters" is the groundwork of the extravaganza, and appears before the public under the title of "The Enchanted Forest." Thus runs the plot:—Once upon a time there was a stupid nobleman (and perhaps there are such things still), who, having squandered away his wealth, is deserted by all his friends. He dwells in a castle upon the borders of an enchanted forest, has a wife, three daughters, and what many other fathers think they have, a wonder-child of a son! Count Wulfild (Mr. Keeley), having caught it at home, thinks he'll try and catch it in the forest; so, having been hunted by his own dear, he starts off to hunt the deer of his neighbour in the enchanted forest. Here he meets with a Bear (Mr. Wigan), who consents to spare his life on condition that the count gives his eldest daughter to him for a wife. The Bear promises to present the count with a whole load of gold, and to fetch away the young lady that evening. The count then meets with an enormous Eagle (Mr. Bellingham), who is as hardhearted as a rock, and only resists pecking a bit with the Count upon the latter undertaking that his second daughter shall become Mrs. Eagle. This gentleman offers two loads of gold. Wulfild's troubles are not yet over, for, seeing a fish, and trying to get it in a line, he catches a Dolphin (Mr. Kinloch), who to him unfolds a tail that nearly knocks the count down with wonder. The count, to keep his own head above water, consents to give his only remaining child to the fish, who on his part is to bring several sacks of pearls when he comes to claim the lady. The count recounts to his wife (Mrs. Woolridge) what has happened; but she and the wonder-child, young Count Reinald (Mrs. Keeley), tell him plainly that, instead of the crossbow, he has been drawing the long one. The three young ladies, Lady Forestina (Miss Villars), Lady Featherina (Miss Daly), and Lady Finnerina (Miss Bromley), three misses—who, by the by, are by no means amiss—care little what they marry so that they do marry something. News is now brought by an old servant (Mr. Meadows, who, though stupid in look, is a real genius, and a good one) that the gold and pearls have arrived, and that, in the distance, grand processions are seen moving towards the castle. Prince Bruin, Prince Eagle, and Prince Dolphin arrive and claim their brides. The princes being now handsome young men, the ladies go off joyfully, and thus ends the first act. Seven years have elapsed, and the count has never seen his daughters since their marriage; the young Count Reinald goes in search of his sisters in the Enchanted Forest; he finds them, one after the other, and learns that every six days out of seven their husbands become a bear, an eagle, and a dolphin. The enchantment under which they suffer can only be broken by a wicked magician's head being broken by a broken slab of marble; the said slab is in a castle with a steel gate. In this castle lies the beautiful Princess Hildegard (Miss Howard), whose lovely sleepy eyes have not been opened for seven years. The magician who guards her, being already on the ground, is easily floored by young Reinald, who splits his head in a crack with the aforesaid slab. The moment all the parties become disenchanted they are in reality more enchanted than ever.

There is a great deal of very smart writing throughout the piece, indeed; some of Mr. Dance's happiest hits. Were we to find a fault it would be with the author for not having given such performers as Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Keeley, and Mr. Wigan, more to do; they have plenty to say, and what they have to say is excellent, but there is no great opportunity for acting. The scenery, by Messrs. Phillips and Hawthorn, is uncommonly good; the distance in the Gardens of Pleasure (Phillips) is sweetly painted. The last scene, too, (by Hawthorn) is very clever. No pains nor expense, it is evident, have been spared in the getting up. Some of the dresses are beautiful in the extreme. The dancing by Miss Laidlaw gave vast delight, and elicited great applause, as did a pas de deux by Miss Frampton and Master Forrest. "La Schottische!" we find no difficulty in pronouncing a beautiful dance, though some difficulty in pronouncing the name.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Dance were loudly called for; and thus ended the first representation with complete success.

to the public. The decorations, at present, are intended to be white and gold; the draperies crimson. The new grand entrance, and the crush-room, will have a very beautiful effect. Rehearsals have been for a long time carried on every day. The theatre will be opened on the 6th of April. The nights of performance will be the same as at her Majesty's Theatre—Tuesdays and Saturdays. The company will be composed of—As *Primi Soprani*, Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Madame Ronconi, and Mlle. Steffanoni; as *Contralti*, Signora Albani, and Mlle. Corbani; as *Tenori*, Signor Mario, Signor Salvator Lavia, Signor Tulli, and Signor Salvi; as *Primi Bassi Baritoni*, Signor Tamburini and Signor Giorgio Ronconi; as *Primi Bassi Profondi*, Signor Marini, Signor Angelo Alba, and Signor Polonini; as *Primi Bassi Comici*, Signor Pietro Ley and Signor Agostino Rovere; as *Seconde Donne*, Madame Antonietta Mollidori, Mlle. Amalia Linari, Mlle. Luigina Bellini; as *Seconde Tenore*, Signor Emmanuele Slano. Director of the music, composer, and conductor, Mr. Costa. Amongst the dancers will appear Mlle. Fanny Elssler, Mlle. Dumilâtre, Mlle. Plunkett, Mlle. Neodot, Mlle. Marietta Baderna, and Mlle. Fuoco; Mons. Petipa, Mons. Gontie, Mons. Ferdinando Croce, Mons. Delferier, and Mons. Auguste Mabile. *Maitres des Ballet*, Mons. Albert and Mons. Blasis.

CONCERTS.

Mr. W. S. Bennett gave the first of his classical concerts for the season, on Tuesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The selection was of the highest order, and gave great delight to his audience, particularly several of his own compositions.

MELONISTS.—The Melodists' Club held another of its charming meetings, on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Edward Goldsmid, Esq., presiding. This gentleman, during the evening, informed the club that he was no less than eighty-three years of age. The professionals who took part in the flow of harmony were—Messrs. Hobbs, Horn, Gear, Machin, Frances, Blewitt, Parry, Manvers, E. Taylor, Hatton, and King. J. B. Chatterton performed upon the harp, Carte upon the flute, and W. H. Holmes upon the piano; all three received loud applause for the great talent they displayed. The veteran Blewitt again carried off the prize of 10 guineas, presented by W. Dixon, Esq., for the best cheerful song.

On Thursday Mr. Lucas gave one of his musical evenings, at his residence, 54, Berners-street. The next will be on the 4th of March.

CONCERTS NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Mangold's concert will take place on Monday, March 1st.

The Ethiopian Serenaders, at St. James's, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. They will also give a morning performance on Monday, at half-past two o'clock.

The grand Scottish concert, for the relief of the distressed Highlanders, is postponed until Friday, March the 5th.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper's concert will take place on Wednesday, March the 3rd.

Mr. Henry Russell will give his vocal entertainment every evening at the Strand Theatre.

FINE ARTS.

Jenny Lind, by R. J. Lane, A.R.A. J. Mitchell.

A very intellectual portrait of the fair cantatrice; the form easy and graceful; the half-tint managed with extreme delicacy; and the whole worthy of Mr. Lane's best efforts in lithography.

GARDENING, ETC.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

CAMELLIA. *Ternstræmiacæ*.

Evergreen shrubs with splendid flowers from China, of which *C. japonica*, and its numerous garden varieties, are in general cultivation in all the greenhouses of Europe and America. Some of the varieties, as for example *C. J. variegata*, the variegated red, are so hardy as to stand the open air, if the roots are protected during winter, by mulching (that is, covering with straw or litter), and the main trunk is wrapped round for a few inches from the ground. Camellias are best cultivated in sandy loam and peat, when they are grown in pots; but when they are planted out in a conservatory on the open ground they will thrive exceedingly well in sandy loam, mixed with rotten dung, or leaf-mould. When the plants are in a growing state they require abundance of water, both at the roots and over the leaves; taking care, however, never to wet the leaves when the sun is shining upon them. The temperature of the camellia-house should be between fifty and

sixty degrees during the growing season; but when the flower-buds are formed it may be lower, till the beginning of winter, when the buds begin to swell. At this season the temperature ought not to be suffered to fall below fifty degrees, otherwise the buds will be liable to drop off; and they will also drop if watering be neglected.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

THE HYACINTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

SIR,—The kind reception you gave to my first letter induces me to send you the following hint on the subject of hyacinths. Those roots which were planted in the ground before Christmas are, many of them, now appearing, with the blossom visible among the opening leaves, though each bloom at present is scarcely folded within its own green calyx. These hyacinths, if taken out of the ground carefully with a trowel, washed from the mould, and placed in glasses of water, will bloom better than those which have been in water during the winter. A disappointment will often occur among roots purchased in the autumn for the window, which may thus be easily remedied. You refer to the language of flowers in your last newspaper. Permit me to inquire why the hyacinth should be thought to signify "game, sport, play"? That the rose should be the emblem of love, the white jasmine of amiableness, the violet of modesty and faithfulness, &c. &c., is not surprising to me; the poetical analogy is perceptible; but how can the unbending hyacinth, with its rigid leaves, and stiff though handsome mass of bloom, represent playfulness? Rather, does it not seem to typify reserved loveliness, a cold demeanour united with exquisite beauty—a cold reserve. It seems to say, "Admire, but touch me not."

He who has loved the daisied plain
May wish to be a child again,
When buttercup with golden hue,
The cowslip, and the primrose too,
And violet sweet from hedge beneath
Oft glistened in the tiny wreath.
But, where cold hyacinthus grew,
What infant footstep ever knew?

Upper Tooting, Feb. 22, 1847.

FLORA.

ALMANACK FOR THE WEEK.—Feb. and Mar.

28 S	2 Sunday in Lent	Gen. 27; Lu. 11	Gen. 34; Eph. 5
1 M	David, Abp.	Deut. 15; —	12 Deut. 16; —
2 T	Chad, Bp. of Lich-	— 17; — 13	— 18; Phil. 1
3 W	field	— 19; — 14	— 20; — 2
4 T	Sat. rises 6 36 mo.	— 21; — 15	— 22; — 3
5 F	Jup. sets 1 41 mo.	— 24; — 16	— 25; — 4
6 S		— 26; — 17	— 27; Col. 1

FULL MOON, 2nd, 3 h. 8 m. morn.—SUN rises at 6 h. 46 m., and sets 5 h. 39 m.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Five hundred men are now, day and night, at work upon this theatre. The six tiers of boxes are all up, and a most magnificent effect may be anticipated. The fourth tier will be entirely open

HINTS ON EQUESTRIANISM FOR THE FAIR SEX.

(Continued from No. 8.)

I shall not endeavour to amuse my fair readers with any further history, dissertation, or account of female equestrianism, and its various fashions; whether of the moveable crutch for riding on the right or left side of the horse, as Carter said the Duchess of Gordon did in his day, and, as I am told, some ladies may be seen to do at Brighton in the present one; nor of the pisano fashion in Mexico, where the lady rides in front of her



cavalier; nor of the pillion of which a modern poet so pleasantly sings:—

"This riding double was no crime
In the first good Edward's time;
No brave man thought himself disgraced
By two fair arms about his waist;
Nor did the lady blush vermillion,
Dancing on the lady's pillion.
Why? Because all modes and actions
Bowed not then to vulgar fractions;
Nor were tested all resources,
By the power to purchase horses."

This may be the poet's view of the subject, for poets view all things *couleur de rose*; but I cannot help suggesting to Mr. Leigh Hunt (and I think he will agree with me), that the conventional pleasantness of pillion travelling must invariably depend on the cavalier; therefore, a truce to the pillion—it is a word that may be considered almost obso-

lete. Eschewing, then, all further digression, I shall at once go on to my subject, and furnish my fair readers with a full course of practical hints (from personal experience) on the art of riding, such as I hope will, with due practice, render them complete and elegant horsewomen—a desideratum long wanted in the equestrian art, and such as I can assure them I have some time vainly sought for in the many *brochures* published on the subject, though I have often wished to meet with one such as I might with safety place in the hands of my fair pupils as a manual of equestrianism for ladies. I have, therefore, been compelled, as it were perforce, to undertake the task myself, and in preparing it I trust I may be enabled to adopt the language of William Lord Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, that great and witty writer on the *ménage*, whose



CLOSE HABIT.

portrait is proudly figured on the illustration to his splendid work, as seated in a triumphal chariot, in

a Roman dress, in the centre of a circle of horses, all kneeling and bowing to him as their great patron and historiographer:—"Those things which to you, perhaps, seem not very concise but too prolix might, if shorter, have left you still in darkness; whereas you now have a full sanction to look on you with the splendour of the knowledge of horsemanship. This art does not consist only in study and mental contemplation, but in bodily practice also. You ought to be well informed that the art of horsemanship cannot be collected together in a



OPEN HABIT.

proverb or a short aphorism, or reduced to a syllogism, or brought into a little compass as the poesy of a ring; if this book pleases you I shall be thoroughly well satisfied; if not, I shall be content in my own mind, because I know certainly that it is very good and better than anything that you have had before you of the kind." I shall now imagine a young lady commencing her equestrian studies under my tuition, and, as the first step, shall proceed to make a few observations upon the most fitting costume for riding. The chief characteristics of the Amazonian costume should be simpli-



HAWKING.

city and elegance; everything masculine must be carefully avoided: the same taste that has thrown aside the gilded tinsel and glittering caparisons of the palfrey must also banish all gaudy and showy colours from the dress of the fair rider. The words of the poet are here fully illustrated:—

"Beauty unadorned's adorned the most."

The habit must be dark, beautifully made, to fit the bust, not too long in the waist (else it will wrinkle), and either made buttoning up to the throat with a small turnover fine linen collar, and coloured silk tie; or in fine weather, as may suit the fancy, opening in front, showing a neatly-made habit-shirt of the same material as the collar. Lace or elaborately-worked collars should never be worn on cloth habits, or, indeed, with any riding-habits, whilst frills or furbelows, being in exceedingly bad taste, should be scrupulously avoided. Everything round the neck ought to be excessively neat. The habit should be rather wide, as fullness of skirt gives that graceful flow of drapery and that wavy elegance in the folds so much admired when now and then encountered; but too great a length must be avoided, not only as cumbrous, weighty, and unnecessary, but dangerous, from its tendency to catch the horse's feet while cantering, to say nothing of its bespattered condition on a muddy road. The sleeves should not be made too tight, as it prevents that easy motion so necessary to the arms when riding. For my part I have a great dislike to the tight sleeve; I consider it most ungraceful, and think a small upper one would add greatly to the grace of the habit, and take away that stiffness which the coat sleeve gives the female figure. However, that, of course, is a matter of taste, and one which I leave my fair readers to exercise their own good judgment on. Veils are indispensable, both for modesty, and the necessity of taking off, if possible, that masculine appearance which (coupled with the tight sleeve) the gentleman's hat, in itself, gives the fair equestrian; but riding veils should be always short, for there are times when the flapping of a long veil across the face may tend to confuse as well as annoy the rider. As regards the hat I could much wish some change; indeed I am not without hope that ere long this inelegant chapeau may give place to some more becoming, graceful, and more exclusively feminine head-dress; for my part, could my fair equestrians but once set aside the idea of its first strangeness, I think nothing so pretty on a pretty face as a small Spanish-riding hat: were the comfort, to say nothing of its elegance, once felt, none other would be worn. How many a fair friend have I seen obliged to pull up in the middle of a delightful canter, and frequently unable to continue it, in consequence of the comb which confined her back hair becoming loose from the unnecessary space afforded by the gentleman's hat? This is obviated by the Spanish hat, which can be made to fit close to the head, and, in addition to its graceful appearance, possesses the no small advantage of shading with its broad fold the face from the sun. Let us impartially

"Look upon this picture and on that!"

It is almost the only article of riding-gear that I would wish to have preserved from the fashions of our ancestors. I gladly leave to Dame Juliana Berners her hoods and wimples; the lovelier yet luckless Arabella Stuart, her stiff corsets and tippet; to the Duchess of Gordon, her gold lace jacket, cocked hat, and hunting-whip, as we see her painted in the reign of George II.; but I confess I envy the Countess Ogle, the Northumberland heiress (for whose bright eyes, to say nothing of her ample dowry, Count Koningsmark, the Swedish ambassador, murdered the Hon. Tom Thynne in his coach), the pretty cavalier hat and short Spanish feather fastened round it, with which she is seen in an engraving, cantering up a long avenue in her father's park with the Duke of Newcastle caracolling by her side. And not less do I love to contemplate the Beauty of either ancient or modern times engaged in the delightful sport of Hawking. Is it not too bad that English ladies, who should be "the glass of fashion and the mould of form," do not exercise their exquisite taste and lead their own fashions, as did several celebrated women some years back; to wit, the lovely Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Siddons, &c., and particularly in all that regards an art in which Englishwomen alone ought to excel, and not be dependent, as we are, on our unequestrian continental neighbours for improvement when we should be their mirror?

HELENA WALKER,
Mistress of Equitation, Jackson's Unique Ladies' Riding
Schools, Westbourne-park-road, Paddington.

The late Emperor Alexander, when Madame de Stael was expatiating to him on the happiness of his subjects in the possession of such a Czar, is said to have exclaimed, "Alas! madame, I am nothing but a happy accident."

LAW AND POLICE.

PREROGATIVE COURT, TUESDAY.—WARING v. WARING AND OTHERS.—The arguments in this long-pending case were brought to a close. The following is an outline of it:—Mrs. Sarah Gibson, the party deceased in the cause, died November 8, 1844, aged 70, a widow, without child or parent, leaving behind her brothers and sisters entitled to her personal estate and effects in case she had died intestate. At the time of her death her personal property was of the value of upwards of £90,000, and she was also possessed of a freehold house and premises, situate at Weybridge, in the county of Surrey, in which she had formerly resided, of the value of £3250. On the 1st of March, 1834, she executed the will now propounded in this cause, and in it she gave to Mr. Thomas Waring, of Newry, late a major in the 59th Regiment of Foot, who was alleged to be in no way related to her, and to his children, all the stock vested in her name in the Three per Cents. Reduced. She likewise gave him all her plate, the house, furniture, china, &c., in value altogether about £37,000. In October, 1841, a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* was issued, and the deceased was found by the jury to be of unsound mind from the 6th of September, 1838. She was then placed in confinement, and continued so till the period of her death. Probate of the will and codicil was opposed by the deceased's family; and by them it was alleged that previously to, and particularly in, October, 1821, she entertained, without any rational foundation whatever, a suspicion that her husband was endeavouring fraudulently to obtain her property, and was taking measures to cause her death by poison. That for several months before the death of Mr. Gibson she made arrangements, and gave invitations to her relations to attend his expected funeral, and when his death did occur refused to allow any person to be sent for to lay out his body. That, in 1825, she entertained an impression, contrary to the fact, that some ladies at Weybridge were in the habit of making faces at her at church. That she complained of it to Admiral Sterling, a magistrate, but from that time refused to hold any intercourse with him. That in December, 1825, and January, 1826, she laboured under the delusion that she was considered by her friends and neighbours to be a person of meretricious habits, and declared that her conduct had been so constantly animadverted upon from the pulpit, from year to year, that she was under the necessity of quitting the church altogether. That under such erroneous impressions he addressed several letters to Sir R. Frederic, then a magistrate for Surrey, requesting his interference. That in 1827 and 1828 she imagined that several persons were in love with her, and were making overtures of marriage. That in 1830 she hired a servant girl from the Foundling Hospital, who used to sleep in the deceased's room at night, and during the day was locked up by her at the top of the house, her meals being carried up to her by her mistress. That on several occasions she severely beat and chastised her, and that the governors of the hospital removed her from the house of the deceased. That for several successive years, both prior and subsequent to the date of the will propounded, she imagined her relations and friends constantly appeared before her in disguise. That in 1836 she supposed that her house was surrounded by a number of persons in disguise, and under such delusion caused the windows to be closed, and the doors and gates to be locked, in which state she remained for more than a year a close prisoner. That she frequently declared to her servants that some imaginary person, whom she called "Will Dean," was constantly persecuting and annoying her, and that he stole her wine, broke her windows, and worked in the garden under the appearance of some other person; that she could never look out of her house without seeing him, and in consequence thereof she had a close wooden paling erected behind the iron railings. That she kept a chair behind the garden gates, and was accustomed when any one rang the bell to get upon it, without her presence being known, and to remain there for some time laughing at their repeated endeavours to gain admittance. That in 1828, and at various times subsequent thereto, she often asserted and insisted that a man who frequently came to Weybridge with a basket on his head, hawking fish about the neighbourhood, was Lord Melbourne in disguise, carrying hardware; and when carriages passed by the house she frequently declared that she knew the real owners of the carriages, though they were in disguise. That when beggars called at her house she declared that they were persons of a higher class in disguise. That during the whole of her residence at Weybridge she was in the habit of walking about the house during the greater part of the night, making noises by opening and shutting the doors and windows. That she frequently fired off pistols at night, and so terrified the servants that they were obliged to place beds and boxes against their bedroom doors, to prevent her entering their rooms, which she frequently attempted to do. That she refused to allow her bed to be made for several days together. That in August, 1841, Mrs. Nash went on a visit to her sister at Weybridge, at which time she was residing without any servant in the house with her, and that on the day of her arrival the deceased herself dressed a joint of meat, and served it up for dinner. That her conduct and conversation were then so violent that it was necessary for her protection to take out a commission of lunacy. That the deceased at the time of the making of the will in question, and for some years before, was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding. That the deceased never at any time kept up any communication

or correspondence with Mr. Henry Waring, nor was he ever seen by the deceased save on one occasion.—The court reserved its judgment.

It is rumoured that a singular cause is pending in the Prerogative Court, which is likely to be a subject of much interest and occupation to gentlemen of the long robe, between Caroline Cope, the widow of the late Arthur Walter Cope, Esq., of Drummilly, in the county of Armagh, and Francis W. Heath, Esq., the husband of the only child and heiress-at-law of the testator. It appears by the will that the widow has been left the absolute control—sole executrix and sole legatee—of all the estates, real and personal, of the testator, to the exclusion of his only child, who is one of the attesting witnesses to the will, and which is resisted by the impugnant (Mr. Heath), on the alleged ground of undue influence.

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE DIAMOND ROBBERY.—On Wednesday *Robert Kerr*, the master of the Levenside barque, charged with having stolen the packets of diamonds consigned from Bahia to merchants in London, was brought up for final examination. The depositions of the several witnesses examined on the previous days of the investigation were read over. Other evidence having been produced, the Lord Mayor committed the prisoner for trial. His lordship, after the case was concluded, said he was glad to witness this great additional testimony to the extraordinary skill and prompt vigilance of the two Foresters, who had rapidly traced the prisoner from place to place in France and England, and succeeded not only in apprehending the delinquent, but in securing a large amount of the property.

BOW-STREET.—On Tuesday *James W. Goulborn*, the sexton of St. George's, Bloomsbury, was charged with having been found in the parish church at half-past eleven o'clock at night, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. The Hon. and Rev. H. Montague Villiers, the rector, attended to prefer the complaint, and stated that his attention was called to the church between eleven and twelve the preceding night (Monday) by a parishioner named Doubleday, who, perceiving a light in the church, and knowing that a collection for the Irish poor had been made on the previous Sunday, entertained a suspicion that some one was perpetrating sacrilege. They proceeded together to the church, calling aloud to any person who might be therein to come forward and deliver himself up at once to the police, who were in attendance. No response was heard, but presently they discovered the sexton emerging from the aisle in his shirt sleeves. As the door on that side of the church was found open, they proceeded at once to examine the communion plate, which appeared all safe. The prisoner was then asked to explain himself, when he told two stories: the one being, that he had left his coat there, and had merely come to fetch it; and the other, that he was anxious to see that all was safe before retiring to rest. At all events, whatever the sexton's intentions were, it did not appear that anything had been removed. It was mentioned, in extenuation of his offence, that he was rather intoxicated; and as he was a new comer, having been highly recommended to his present employment, the hon. and rev. gentleman expressed no desire to visit him with further punishment than his dismissal from office.—Mr. Jardine told him that the case was very suspicious, and hoped he would profit by the leniency now shown towards him.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Mr. *Edward Crawshaw* was summoned before Mr. Bingham for an assault on Mr. A. Clark, stationer, Jermyn-street. Mr. Clark said he kept the post-office in addition to his business of a stationer. On Monday the defendant came to the shop to put some letters into the box. A little dog that the defendant had with him ran into the parlour, and as complainant expected that an attack would be made on his cat he drove the dog off his premises with his umbrella. The defendant immediately assaulted him by striking him with a stick across the shoulders repeatedly. The complainant said he had no wish to press the charge against the defendant. If the defendant would apologize for the blows he had given to him, and pay a sovereign to the subscription for the relief of the starving Irish, he would be satisfied. Mr. Crawshaw contemptuously replied, he should not think of apologizing to a person like the complainant.—Mr. Bingham thought it would be advisable for Mr. Clark to take the case to the sessions.—Mr. Clark said such a course would be very inconvenient to him, and he therefore wished the magistrate to deal with it summarily.—Mr. Bingham inflicted the penalty of £5.—Mr. Crawshaw here addressed some words to Mr. Clark, upon which Mr. Clark said he had been addressed in threatening language by the defendant, and he claimed the protection of the court.—Mr. Bingham immediately ordered the defendant to find good bail to keep the peace.—Bail was procured immediately, and on payment of the fine the defendant was liberated.

WESTMINSTER.—A CABMAN REFUSING A FARE.—On Saturday, Mr. J. Trotter, M.P., attended at this court, to prefer a complaint against *Edward Robinson*, the driver of the cab 265, for refusing to carry him. Mr. Trotter said that on Friday, the 12th instant, on leaving the House of Commons, he went up to defendant's cab, and desired to be driven to his residence, 28, Eaton-place. The defendant refused to open the door of his cab unless the complainant undertook to give him 2s., which was double the fare. Complainant refused to accede to his demand, and asked defendant for his number, when he told him in an insolent tone to look for it himself. The defendant, however, shortly afterwards gave the complainant a false number, stating that it was 264.—Defendant, in reply to

the charge, said he had refused to take the gentleman, but that was on account of the bad state of the roads. He had given the gentleman the wrong number entirely by accident, as he sometimes drove 264, and thought at the moment he answered the gentleman that he was driving that number at the time.—Mr. Burrell observed that the bad state of the roads could be no excuse for demanding double the fare.—Mr. Trotter having interposed in the driver's behalf, Mr. Burrell said that, in consequence of the complainant having kindly interceded for him, he should only fine defendant 20s. and costs.

SOUTHWARK.—On Wednesday Inspector Cowling attended before Mr. Cottingham, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Scott, the young gentleman who, on Monday last, while labouring under a fit of mental excitement in a railway carriage, attempted to jump out on the journey between Folkestone and the London-bridge terminus, as noticed in another column. When the circumstances of the case were detailed to Mr. Cottingham, and as the young gentlemen referred to had no friends in attendance, he recommended that the inspector should procure him a lodging until his relations, who reside at Liverpool, were made acquainted with his situation. In accordance with this advice the inspector wrote to Liverpool, and, on receipt of his letter, Mrs. Scott, the mother of the young man, despatched one in reply, expressing the pain and anxiety she felt on her son's account, and her desire that he might be forthwith sent down to Liverpool, attended by a gentleman named Kelly, who had come from that place specially for the purpose of accompanying him there. The letter referred to was produced by Inspector Cowling, and, when the magistrate perused it, he addressed Mr. Scott and inquired whether he felt sufficiently recovered to be enabled to bear the fatigues of the journey home? Mr. Scott, in reply, said that his health and mind were completely reinstated, and that he was quite well enough to undertake the journey; he at the same time mentioned that he felt rather indisposed on the passage from France, which was very much increased during the progress of the railway carriages, and to which was mainly attributable the fit or paroxysm with which he was seized while on the journey. He could assure the magistrate that his illness did not arise from any excess or indulgence in wine or spirits, but that it was produced by over-excitement on reaching his native shore.—Inspector Cowling said that the damage he committed on the journey was confined to the breaking of some glass in one of the windows of the carriage in which he came from Folkestone; that Mr. Pulsford, of the South-Eastern line, on being made acquainted with the precise condition of Mr. Scott's mind when he arrived at the terminus, would not have considered it necessary to have him placed in the hands of the police if he had had any friend with him, or if it had been known at the time where his relations lived, so as to make them acquainted with his situation.—Mr. Scott expressed his gratitude for the care and attention shown to him under the unpleasant circumstances that had arisen, and, having thanked the magistrate, left the court.

HAMMERSMITH.—On Monday a young Frenchman, named M. Briere, applied for the advice of the magistrates in consequence of his having been summarily turned out of the house of M. Beuchet, at Hammersmith, with whom he had an engagement as teacher. The complainant said that he engaged to serve M. Beuchet the first year for board and lodging only, and that from Christmas last he was to have £10 for the half year. On Sunday night, when he returned to the establishment, he was not allowed any supper, and, on remonstrating with M. Beuchet, that gentleman turned him out of the house. Inspector Morgan informed the magistrate that M. Beuchet was a teacher, who took contracts with the proprietors of boarding schools at a less rate than other French teachers would. He had got between forty and fifty of such contracts, and had brought over a number of young Frenchmen, like the applicant, to perform the duty, each having a regular walk, with an allowance of sixpence for expenses and sixpence for dinner. Similar applications had been made before. Mr. Paynter said it was not a matter in which he could interfere, and he would advise the applicant to make the best arrangement he could with M. Beuchet, and leave him.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Mackenzie Lindsay, Esq., Writer to the Signet, to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, in the room of Macvey Napier, Esq., deceased.

Several promotions of admirals and rear-admirals are gazetted; and also a notice that the Poor-law Commissioners did, on the 17th day of February instant, appoint Wales Christopher Hotson, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant-Commissioner, for the period of thirty days from the said 17th day of February instant, for the purpose of conducting a special inquiry into the accounts of the Weymouth union.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Atwill Curteis, M.A., to the rectory of Branston, Lincolnshire; the Rev. Henry Rogers, B.A., to the rectory of Melferley, Salop; the Rev. Morton Edward Wilson, to the rectory of Kirk-Sandall, Yorkshire; the Rev. S. W. Barnett, to the vicarage of Towersey, Bucks; the Rev. Julius Deedes, M.A., to the vicarage of Marden, Kent; the Rev. Edward Robert Nares,

M.A., to the vicarage of Brenzett, Kent; the Rev. Thomas James Bennett, to the perpetual curacy of Sreverbryn, St. Austell, Cornwall; Rev. W. Clementson, to the perpetual curacy of St. Mark, Nottingham; the Rev. S. H. Gaisford, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of South Milford, Yorkshire; Rev. — Jones, to the perpetual curacy of St. Augustine, Everton, Lancashire; the Rev. Thomas Bolland Langley M.A., to the perpetual curacy of St. Mathew, Nottingham.

OXFORD, Feb. 23.—The Rev. Mr. Wellesley has been appointed Principal of New Inn Hall, in the room of the Very Rev. Dr. Cramer, Dean of Carlisle, who has resigned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

On Saturday afternoon a detachment of the Royal Artillery, consisting of about thirty men, arrived at Sheerness, for the purpose of placing the guns in position round the batteries of that garrison, and it is understood that, so soon as more barrack accommodation is provided, the number of this branch of the service will be considerably increased at that station. The Sappers and Miners are actively engaged on the Isle of Grain, on the opposite shore of the Medway, in preparing a foundation for the batteries and other works to be erected at that point.

It is stated upon undoubted authority in the military circles of Woolwich garrison that his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as commander-in-chief, has signified his intention of limiting the period of a soldier's enlistment from 21 to 10 years' active service, and with further inducements held out to respectable young men, broken down by misfortune, to join her Majesty's service. At the expiration of that period they are to receive a reduced scale of pension. They will be at liberty to re-enlist for another similar period, but retaining the pension, which will on the second term of service be received in addition to the military pay; as well as, should they be qualified for it, be rapidly promoted from the ranks. The bounties to be continued as usual:—viz., five guineas and a half; which will be increased on the expiration of each term of service. It is also intended that many lucrative appointments now held by officers in the Royal Artillery, Royal Military Academy, Royal Repository, and Royal Arsenal shall, as soon as possible, be given to non-commissioned officers for length of service, and also be eligible to receive commissions, and the £100 gratuity as an outfit for the service.

It is expected that new colours will be presented to the 31st Foot, the 16th Lancers, and the other regiments which took part in the Sutlej campaign, as soon as leave shall have been given them by her Majesty to bear on their respective standards inscriptions commemorative thereof. Leave has already been given to the Company's regiments by the Governor-General of India.

MARKETS.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Wednesday.—The extreme prices of Consols were 90½ and 90¾, and the latest quotations 90¾. In consequence of this symptom, the rate of continuation to the April account increased from ¼ to 3-16. Reduced Three per Cents. were done at 91½ to 91; the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. at 92½ to 93½; Exchequer Bills, 9 13; India Bonds, 5 10 pm.; Bank Stock; 203½, and India, 251.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—Nearly the whole of the wheat came to hand in very bad condition, the quality being at least 2s. per qr worse than previous to the breaking up of the frost. This circumstance naturally interfered with the sale; some factors preferred holding over, in preference to accepting the prices offered; others submitted to a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. There was scarcely any barley fresh up from any quarter; really choice qualities were not much cheaper, but secondary sorts were freely offered at a decline of 2s. per qr. Malt was also 2s. per qr. lower. The arrivals of oats were scanty; but a reduction of 1s. per qr. had to be submitted to.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Prime Scots could scarcely realize 4s. 2d., and current beasts of the same order 4s. per stone of 8 lbs.; whilst Herefords, runts, Devons, and commended short horns were done at from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per ditto; for inferior stock there was a very short demand. Old six-tooth South Down wethers with difficulty fetched 5s. 2d. per stone, and second qualities 5s. per ditto. The supply of calves was ordinary, and approved samples of choice veal were taken off sluggishly at the rate of 4s. 10d. per stone of 8lbs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Brussels, the lady of Chevalier de Sequeira (née Marquis Lisboa), of a daughter.
On the 4th inst., at Osiek, in Austrian Galicia, the Baroness Edmond de Lariss, of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at 1 A, Wigmore-street, Mrs. Alfred Sola, of a daughter, still-born.
On the 22nd inst., at 13, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Richard Heathfield, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at Bishop's Teignton, Devon, Mrs. Charles Simeon, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Camia Eskan, Dumbartonshire, Mrs. James Campbell, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., at Kiplin, Yorkshire, the Countess of Tyreconel, of a daughter, who only survived a short time.
On the 20th inst., at Russell Farms, Herts, Mrs. Charles Pearse, of a son.
On the 20th inst., the Lady Harriet Duncombe, of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at the Vicarage, Chippenham, Cam-

bridgeshire, the lady of the Rev. Augustus James Tharp, of a daughter.

At Ramsgate, on the 19th inst., the lady of Major Grant, Bombay Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Munich, Mrs. Milbanke, the lady of her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., in Wicklow church, William Symes, Esq., M.D., of Grove Cottage, Ashford, to Louisa, third daughter of William Galbraith, Esq., Captain in the late Royal Irish Artillery.

On the 22nd inst., at St. James's Church, by the Rev. C. M. Long, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George A. F. Houston, Bart., to Euphemia Boswall, daughter and only child of the late Thomas Boswall, Esq., of Blackadder.

On the 16th inst., at Albert-place, Kingstown, Arthur Nugent, Esq., of Cranna, county Galway, eldest son of the Hon. Arthur Anthony Nugent, to Ella, only daughter of Thomas Lalor Cooke, Esq., of Parsonstown, King's County.

On the 18th inst., at Liverpool, William Piers Thomas, Esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Hon. Robert Job, member of her Majesty's Executive Council in that colony.

On the 18th inst., at Painswick church, William Gillman, Esq., of Aigbarth, Liverpool, to Mary, youngest daughter of Richard Wood Lucas, Esq., of the Woodlands, near Stroud.

On the 19th inst., at St. Maughan's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Crawley, the Rev. G. Dempster Miller, Vicar of Woodkirk, Yorkshire, to Susan, eldest daughter of George Cave, Esq., of Hilston, Monmouthshire.

On the 19th inst., at Stoke church, T. W. Parrott, Esq., of Mareston-house, Devonshire, to Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of Edward Sole, Esq., solicitor, Devonport.

On the 18th inst., at Evesham, John Shaw, Esq., solicitor, of Tamworth, to Emily, daughter of Daniel Edge, Esq., of Green-hill.

On the 18th inst., at Dale, by the Rev. S. W. Saunders, Henry Mathias, Esq., fifth son of Charles Mathias, Esq., of Lamphay-court, in that county, to Charlotte Maria Carleton, eldest daughter of John P. A. Lloyd Phillips, Esq., of Dale-castle, Pembrokeshire, and Mabus, Cardiganshire.

On the 16th inst., at St. John's church, Hoxton, by the Rev. A. P. Kelly, M.A., Thomas, fourth son of Mr. Nathaniel Davis, late of Westerham, Kent, to Matilda, second daughter of Alexander Ward, Esq., of the Hon. the East India Company's Civil Service.

On the 20th inst., at St. James's, by the Rev. R. J. H. Thomas, B.A., Thomas Bosbery, Esq., of Regent-street, to Miss Mary Bean, of Shaftesbury-terrace.

On Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at the Cathedral Church, Exeter, by the Rev. Sir Erasmus Henry Griffies Williams, Bart., rector of Rushell and Marlborough, William Henry Baynes, Esq., son of the late General Baynes, of Woolbrook, in Devonshire, to Jane Elizabeth, only child of William Cunliffe Shaw, Esq., formerly of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., after a most painful illness, borne throughout with the greatest patience, meekness, and fortitude, aged 45, Caroline Augusta, the dearly beloved wife of the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett, leaving a sorrowful husband and numerous family to mourn her loss. She died, as she had always lived, in full hope and peace, and in trust in her God through Christ.

On the 22nd inst., at Tryon's-place, Hackney, in her 87th year, Kezia, relict of the late John Raithby, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, and having survived him upwards of 20 years.

On the 18th inst., at Newcastle, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Wilkinson, of Horton, Northumberland.

On the 17th inst., the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, Prebendary of Norwich and Rector of Houghton-le-Spring.

On the 14th ult., at Government-house, St. Christopher's, aged 35, Charles Thornton Cunningham, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Leeward Islands, and eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

On the 19th inst., at St. John's Wood, Jane Rebecca, relict of the late John Mullens, Esq., of Elsinore, in her 81st year.

On the 18th inst., at Burnt Wood, Wandsworth Common, in the county of Surrey, in his 66th year, Charles John Cook, Esq., county magistrate of Essex, and youngest son of the late Charles Cook, Esq., of Thorington-hall, of the same county, deeply lamented by all his relatives and friends.

On the 17th inst., Jane, aged two years and two months, and Rose, aged six months, the two youngest daughters of Mr. Brent, solicitor, Trowbridge.

On the 14th inst., at Glenworth glebe, the Rev. John Brinkley, elder son of the late Bishop of Cloyne, aged 54.

On the 14th inst., at her residence in Salisbury, at the advanced age of 93, Mrs. Brodie, relict of the Rev. Mr. Brodie, Rector of Winterslow, and mother of W. B. Brodie, Esq., of Salisbury.

On the 15th inst., at Wellington, Albert Langley, Esq., surgeon, aged 36.

On the 20th inst., at Carshalton, Surrey, Mrs. Beynon, in the 81st year of her age.

On the 20th inst., at Frome-house, near Dorchester, Elizabeth, wife of the late Rev. William Floyer, Vicar of Stinsford and Rector of West Stafford, aged 76.

On the 16th inst., at Gourrock-house, General Duncan Darroch, of Gourrock and Drums.

On the 19th inst., at Largs, Captain A. G. Miller, of the Hon. East India Company's service, youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Miller, merchant, Glasgow.

Suddenly, on the 16th inst., William Braid, Esq., of Ryelaw, Portmouk.

On Monday evening, at the house of H. E. Lloyd, Esq., Charterhouse-square, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Fletcher Webb Smith, son of Henry Smith, Esq., of Morden College, Blackheath, perpetual curate of Elson, near Gosport, aged 29. He died as he had lived, in the faith and peace of the gospel; deeply lamented by his relations and friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARVINGS in Wood.—The unrivalled perfection at length attained by the patent process of Carving enables its proprietors to offer to the public, at an extremely reduced price, every possible variety of Carved Wood for external and internal enrichments, thus substituting the genuine material for those numerous imitations which have invariably been found fragile or unsatisfactory. Mouldings and Carvings of all kinds are thus supplied, adapted for Church or Library fittings, Altar Chairs, Picture Frames, Chimney-pieces, and every description of Gothic or Elizabethan Furniture. Specimens may be seen and Drawings obtained at the Patent Wood Carving Offices, 441, West Strand; or at the Works, Ranelagh-road, Thames-bank.

TORTOISE-SHELL Combs.—Prout, Brush and Comb Maker, 229, Strand, has just manufactured for the prevailing fashion a superb collection of ornamental Combs, which for brilliancy of colour, chasteness of design, and beauty of finish, are calculated to sustain the well-earned reputation of his establishment. The largest and most complete stock of brushes and combs are always to be found ready at this house, of a superior quality and very moderate prices.—229, Strand, London; seventh house from Temple-bar.

THE Sale of Berlin Wools, Fringes, Gimps, Dress-trimmings, Haberdashery, and every thing for the alterations at 101, Borough, late Edgcomb's. E. D. ROGERS begs respectfully to announce that, making extensive alterations, the whole of the STOCK will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Berlin patterns and fancy needle-strict attendance paid to orders by post, and patterns sent, if requested. 101, Borough, nearly opposite Union-street.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dress-making. Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers wanted.—Millinery Rooms.—Paper Models.

TO Ladies in possession of Bad Habits!!! LADIES' LEFT-OFF WEARING APPAREL, in any quantity, large or small, PURCHASED FOR READY MONEY; also Gentlemen's left-off wearing apparel, regimentals, court, theatrical, and fancy dresses of any nation. The utmost value given in ready cash. Apply personally, or by letter, to Mr. PEARSON, 2, Lamb's Conduit-street, Foundling, established 20 years. Distance no object. Books taken on the same terms. Ladies, Officers, and Gentlemen from India will find this an excellent mode for disposing of their equipments. Parcels from the country will obtain an immediate remittance per post office-order.

GENTLEMEN who Study to Dress Well should inspect the EQUIPOLLENT TROUSERS BRACE, not a pair of braces, but a brace. Registered 6 & 7 Vict., cap. 65. The Equipollent Brace is mathematically constructed, and suspends the trousers equally behind as well as before, and gives a controlling power over the back of the side-seam and straps (during riding and walking), as well as the front of the leg. Its construction dispenses with buckles, slides, and, by a simple contrivance, EFFECTUALLY suspends the drawers. Shopkeepers can procure it at the usual warehouses. Naval and military gentlemen's attention is particularly called to the Equipollent Brace, which is, in truth, a gentleman's brace.

NOVELTY in Stationery.—Patent Adhesive Initial and Crest Envelopes and Wafers. Napoleonic Paper. Just imported from Paris a great variety of French Note Paper and Envelopes of every description. Note Paper embossed with single, double, or treble Initials, without charge. A lot of Paper Envelopes, and Wafers embossed with any Initials in Colour (the whole in a paper case), for 1s., at Lavenue, de Paris, Fancy Stationer and Heraldic Engraver to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, 6, John-street, Oxford-street. (Observe.—Not at the corner.)

SMITH'S Patent Adhesive Envelopes.—The demand for these Envelopes is so great, and they are now so highly appreciated by Noblemen, Gentlemen, the Managers of Public Institutions, &c. &c., that several unprincipled persons are offering for sale a worthless imitation, and others are representing themselves to be "Agents for the sale of Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes," whereas J. Smith has no appointed Agents; to prevent imposition, therefore, the Public are respectfully requested to observe that every Envelope bears the inscription—"Smith's Patent Adhesive, 42, Rathbone-place, London;" all other are fraudulent imitations. N.B.—For India communication these Envelopes are invaluable.

TARTAN Edged Note Paper, of a novel design, peach-blossom tint, with Envelopes to match:—A new Cameo Wafer, 6d. per box; Five quires of large size cream laid Note Paper for 2s.; Satin ditto, 1s. 6d.; Queen's size, 1s.; Eight dozen of cream laid Envelopes for 1s.; One quire of cream laid Note Paper with twenty-four Envelopes kept ready stamped with any initial for 1s. JUVENILE WORKS and BOOKS for PRESENTS in great variety. Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Church Services. Card-plates engraved and printed; Books bound in every style; Paper stamped with crests, initials, &c. Elegant Morocco Desks, Blotting Books, Albums, and Scrap Books. GRIFFITH'S Public Library, 8, Baker-street, corner of George-street.

BROWN'S Patent Conduplicated Metal SEAL ENVELOPES are now trustfully confided to the attention and employment of the public at large, as offering the only inviolable letter-seal ever invented. Securely and protectively closed by one single second's amount of pressure, this new Envelope is fastened by a device, lighter than sealing wax, of handsome and attractive appearance; and, whether employed by the Nobleman or the Merchant, can be embellished either with the armorial bearings of the former, or the trading cognomen of the latter. The OFFICIAL and BANKER'S SECURITY ENVELOPE, prepared in the most splendid style, will be ready in a few days. Orders and communications to be addressed to the Manufacturer, No. 4, Castle-street, Holborn.

A PAMPHLET on the "Greatest Discovery OF THE AGE" (as Coombes calls it). "That the brain is the seat of all nervous or mental complaints." This was made by Rev. Dr. Willis Moseley (Univ. Camb.) before Gall, and on his new and successful treatment of all these complaints, with cases, testimonials, &c., and which pamphlet he will frank to every address if one stamp is enclosed to 12, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London; and if six large stamps are sent, he will frank the fifth edition of his work, with a chapter on self-management. This work is declared by Professor Savage, surgeon, to be the best book we have on nervousness. At home from 11 to 3.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Portraits at half price,

Coloured or Plain.—The Public are invited to inspect the specimens of Photographic Art, with new improvements, at the Photographic Establishment, 183, Strand (between St. Clement's Church and Norfolk-street), at the Printseller's. Portrait, including case, from 10s.; satisfactory ones guaranteed. Portraits by this new system can be finished in oil or water-colours at a sitting of less than a minute, on Ivory, Card, or Canvass; combining the truth of the Daguerreotype with the lifelike expression of nature. Hours from Ten till Four.

JACKSON'S unique Ladies' Riding and

HUNTING SCHOOLS, encompassing ten acres, with fences of every description—a novel covered school, surrounding a beautiful flower-garden, giving the benefit of free air, with shelter from the weather, forming a most salubrious ride for invalids at this season. The system is an improved one, and ladies have the peculiar advantage of being instructed by the daughters of Mr. Jackson. Capital boxes. Hunters kept in constant training during the frost.—Westbourne-park-road, Paddington.

WRITING, Book-keeping, &c.—Persons of

any age, however bad their Writing, may, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of Penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Arithmetic on a method requiring only one-third the time usually requisite. Book-keeping as practised in the Government, Banking, and Merchants' Offices. Shorthand, &c. Apply to Mr. Smart, at the Institution, 7, New-street, Covent-garden.

"Under Mr. Smart, penmanship has been reduced to a science."—Polytechnic Journal.

VICKERS' Ginger Brandy.—After the most

acute medical research, it is admitted that Ginger is one of the most efficient remedies with which we are acquainted; but it was for the British distiller to discover the mode of so combining its active properties, as to produce a liqueur acceptable to the palate, while it should be no less efficacious as a remedy. At the Borough Market distillery, the manufacture of this article receives the most scrupulous attention. It will be found eminently useful in spasmodic affections, and for whatever purpose stimulants are required, there are none more wholesome than VICKERS' GINGER BRANDY. The well-known ORANGE GINGERETTE is especially adapted for the ladies; and the CURACAO PUNCH, and LIQUEUR GENEVA, continue to hold a pre-eminent position.

RINGWORM.—Professor Cockburn will

challenge all England to produce a remedy for Ringworm equal to his specific Lotion, for a safe, speedy, and effectual cure. Price of the bottle, 4s., to be had of all respectable Chemists in the United Kingdom; and of Professor Cockburn, 9, Aldgate.

INDIGESTION.—For Sick Head-ache, Gid-

DINESS, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from debility and indigestion, STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy. They can be taken at any time, without any danger from wet or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure the jaundice and dropsy, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. Females at a certain period of life should never be without them. Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, 86, High-street, Whitechapel. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, in every town.

. Caution.—Ask for "Stirling's Stomach Pills," and see that the name is on the stamp.

MIND Complaints or Nervousness Cured.

A pamphlet, just published, containing brief observations on MIND COMPLAINTS, and on the pathological principles by which Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS has CURED 20,000 persons, in all grades of society, from nobility downwards; with cases and testimonials illustrating the successful treatment. The nervous, and those in search of health, should read this pamphlet. Sent to any address, in return for two stamps; or may be had FOR NOTHING, on application to the Author, 23, Doughty-street, Mecklenburg-square (near Guildford-street, Russell-square). At home from Eleven to Three.

. The means of cure sent to any distance.

TO PARENTS AND ALL INTRUSTED WITH THE CARE OF HEALTH.

COX'S Companion to the Family Medicine

CHEST. 34th Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-court; S. Highley, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.—Price 2s., cloth, boards.

This little volume is written by an eminent practitioner of the day, for the use of families, and has just reached its 34th edition (a sufficient guarantee of its merit), and will be found a really useful guide for parents, and all intrusted with the care of health; the directions for ascertaining diseases and their mode of treatment being so plain, that, in the words of the Author, "he that runs may not only read, but understand." The most flattering testimonials have been received from the following gentlemen:—J. Pereira, M.D., Physician to the London Hospital; F. C. Skey, surgeon to Bartholomew's Hospital (who has contributed to the work); J. Callaway, surgeon to Guy's Hospital; G. Busk, Seamen's Hospital Ship; &c., &c., all of which are inserted in the first pages of the work.

FAIR Complexion.—Under the Patronage

of the Nobility and Gentry.—TO THE LADIES.—Wonderful and important Discovery:—COCKBURN'S ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION for removing almost instantly any cutaneous eruptions, freckles, pimples, spots, and other discolorations of the skin. After one application of the Botanic Extract, which must be used twice a day, a wonderful change will be perceived, and in the course of a few days the complexion will assume a beautiful transparent roseate hue appearance. The Extract to apply is of the most agreeable nature, and the first application will prove its wonderful efficacy. Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, GEORGE H. J. COCKBURN, 9, Aldgate, London; and Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London; in bottles at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each; also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Co., 4, Cheap-side; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Prout, 229, Strand; and of all other Chemists and Perfumers in the kingdom.

NO BREWING UTENSILS REQUIRED.

THE Patent Concentrated Malt and Hop

Extract enables private individuals to make fine Home-brewed Ale, without employing any Brewing Utensils. It has only to be dissolved in hot water and fermented. Sold in jars at 1s., 1s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each, by the British National Malt Extract Company, 7, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street; Petty, Wood, and Co., 12 and 13, King William-street; Wix and Sons, 22, Leadenhall-street; Batty and Co., 115, Finsbury-pavement; Decastro and Peach, 65, Piccadilly; Hockin and Co., 33, Duke-street, Manchester-square; and Oilmen and Grocers generally.

FEATHER Beds, Mattresses, &c., Purified

on a New Principle, which has been tested, and is strongly approved by the most eminent medical gentlemen. By this process the beds, &c., are entirely purified from every description of deleterious matter, and rendered perfectly clean and wholesome; and the feathers become so elastic and expanded, that if three beds are sent, four are usually returned of the same dimensions. TEYCHENNE, WATERMAN, and POWELL, French Mattress and Feather Bed Manufacturers, by special appointment, to her Majesty, Redcross-square, and Well-street, Cripplegate. Upholsterers, &c., supplied with purified Feathers, Wool, and Hair.

ROWLAND'S Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice,

a White Powder for the Teeth, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental Herbal, of inestimable value for preserving and beautifying the Teeth, and strengthening the Gums. Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its selection by the Queen, the Court, and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand at once announces the favour in which it is universally held. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

CAUTION:—To protect the public from fraud, the Government Stamp, with A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton-garden, engraved thereon, is affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE Atrapilatory, or Liquid Hair Dye;

the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing, but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. BOTANIC WATER and BEARS' GREASE.—When the hair is becoming thin and falling off, the only effectual remedy besides shaving the head, is the use of the two above-named articles, applied alternately—the botanic water to cleanse the roots from scurf, and as a stimulant; and the bears' grease as a nourisher. The NEW TOOTH-PICK BRUSH, thoroughly cleansing between the teeth, when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. The hair warranted never to come out. The UNION and TRIPLE HAIR BRUSHES. The DOUBLE ANTI-PRESSURE NAIL BRUSH. The MEDIUM SHAVING BRUSH. The RAILWAY STROP and POWDER. The above new and elegant articles in addition to a very elegant assortment of beautiful PERFUMES, are the sole MANUFACTURES and INVENTIONS of Messrs. ROSS AND SONS, 119 and 120, Bishops-gate-street, London.

TO ARTISTS, AMATEURS, &c.

PERMANENT Drawing Chalk (in cedar)

in various colours. E. WOLFF and SON beg to apprise Artists and Amateurs that they have, by the introduction of great improvements in their CRETA LÆVIS, enabled it to be used the same as the ordinary pencil; and effects can now be produced equal to water-colour drawings, without the use of water or any other fluid, the various colours blended together with perfect harmony, beauty, and richness. It can be cut to a fine point, and is thus capable of giving a very delicate outline. For sketching from nature, the great advantages resulting from the adoption of the Creta Lævis must be obvious, as without the use of water, palette, brushes, &c., all the various tints can be obtained with a truthfulness that cannot be surpassed, thus superseding every other method in general use.

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Leather box, containing a set of 12	7s. each.
Do. do. 18	10s. do.
Do. do. 24	14s. do.
Do. do. 36	21s. do.

In sets, as above, without box, at 6s. per doz. Lake and Cobalt 12s. do.

. May be had also in Crayons without cedar, in sets, as above, at 6s. per dozen, box included.

WOLFF and SON beg to recommend their newly-invented SKETCHING PENCILS, or PERMANENT BLACK CHALK.

BB, Very Black, for foreground; HB, Middle Tint; N, Neutral Tint, for distance. Price 6s. per dozen.

These pencils are peculiarly adapted for sketching heads and landscapes, and are capable of producing a beautiful effect with very little labour. Having an adhesive quality, the drawings may be transmitted without fear of injury. Manufactory, 23, Church-street, Spitalfields, London.

WHISKERS, Moustaches, and Eyebrows

produced in a few weeks, by using GRIMSTONE'S AROMATIC REGENERATOR, an essential spirit that enters the scarf-skin, and brings into action the dormant humour that is deposited by nature for the production of hair.—TO THE LADIES.—This Lady had the following letter inserted in the "Times" newspaper on the 7th of August, 1846. Reader, remember this letter was put into the paper by the Lady herself, as a testimony to the inventor.—"Mrs. Weekly, of No. 3, Swan-street, Borough, takes this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. W. Grimstone, of the Herbarry, Highgate, for the efficacy of his Aromatic Regenerator, in having completely restored the hair on her head, after using it about four months, and the whole of her hair is much stronger and more luxuriant than it ever was before the baldness appeared. Mrs. Weekly inserts this testimony to the virtues of Mr. Grimstone's Regenerator, feeling assured that many Ladies would gladly purchase an 11s. bottle if they were as certain of its virtues as she is from experience, not only in the restoration and production of hair in abundance, but as a cure for nervous headache. As a toilet perfume it is far beyond any to her taste. She will find a pleasure in answering any Lady of respectability to the above facts. 3, Swan-street, Borough." Sold in triangular bottles, at 4s., 7s., and 11s. each; and forwarded by post at 4s. 6d., 7s. 8d., and 12s., case included, for money orders only. Sold only wholesale at the Herbarry, Highgate, and by all wholesale Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers, &c., by whom liberal discounts to dealers are allowed. The 7s. contains two 4s., the 11s. four times the quantity of the 4s. Retail Agents appointed on receiving money orders to William Grimstone.—Herbarry, Highgate, near London.

ROYAL Essence of Eglantine.—This well-known and highly fashionable scent for the Handkerchief, distinguished for its originality, and remarkable for its lasting and fragrant properties, is particularly recommended as a delicate and highly refreshing perfume, especially in crowded assemblies. Prepared only by THOMAS WHITE, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London. In Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. each.

EAU De Cologne.—The Properties of this much-admired, useful, and justly-celebrated Water are so well known, that comment is unnecessary; and the public is respectfully requested to observe that the price is now but one-half of that usually charged for this article. Genuine Eau de Cologne may now be obtained in bottles, 2s. each; or in cases of six bottles for 10s., of a quality very superior to anything of the kind ever yet offered. To be obtained only at F. BROWNE'S celebrated Establishment, 47, Fenchurch-street, London.

PATRONISED BY THE NOBILITY.

STAFFORD PENLEY'S Eau de Carmes.—A most fragrant, grateful, and delicious Perfume for the Toilet, the Ball-room, and the Chamber of the Invalid; composed of the choicest extracts from the rarest exotics. Its refreshing qualities render it indispensable to the World of Fashion, and its strength is not impaired by climate or length of time, recently invented, and considered the most beautiful perfume of the day. Sold by appointment by Mr. King, Perfumer, 13, Hanway-street, Oxford-street; Mr. Jennings, 100, Quadrant, Regent-street; Mr. Barnes, 1, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket.

CAMPHORATED Cologne, Tincture of MYRRH, ROSES, &c.—This elegant and delightful preparation of MYRRH, being made with Eau de Cologne, Camphor, and Roses, is highly recommended as a most cooling and refreshing wash for the mouth. It sweetens the breath, prevents tooth-ache, and a receding of the gums, and by constant use will render them firm and healthy. Prepared only by THOMAS WHITE, Chemist, 24, Cornhill. In Bottles, at 2s. and 3s. 6d., each.

QUININE Pearl Dentifrice (established in 1837).—This excellent Tooth Powder, which possesses a most agreeable flavour, having now met with general approval from its efficacy in whitening the teeth and keeping the gums in a healthy state (being composed of "Quinine" and other antiseptic powders), is particularly recommended to all who study comfort and appearance, by having sound white teeth. Prepared and sold only by THOMAS WHITE, Chemist, 24, Cornhill. In boxes 2s. each.

THOSE Ladies who suffer from Nervous Head-Aches, or are subject to fainting in crowded rooms, should always keep by them WHITE'S AROMATIC PUNGENT ESSENCE, which has obtained the highest patronage. This Essence retains its strength a considerable time, being put in stoppered bottles, enclosed in morocco cases, and is to be obtained only of THOMAS WHITE, Chemist, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, price 3s. each case.

MILK.—To Ladies who study the health of their children.—H. EDMONDS begs to inform the nobility and gentry, having purchased, some months since, a large stock of provisions for his cattle, he is enabled and determined to supply families with pure Milk at 4d. per quart, seldom if ever met with in London. Everything with regard to cleanliness strictly studied. All Milk set for Cream in the newly-invented glass milk-pans. Observe the address, 12, Charles-street, Westbourne Farm, Hyde-park.—All letters by post punctually attended to.

FOR Infants, Children, and Invalids.—PATENT SEMOLINA, highly recommended by the most eminent of the Faculty for its superior nutritive qualities, and from its possessing first-rate farinaceous properties for promoting digestion and preventing flatulency. To be had of all respectable Grocers and Druggists throughout the Kingdom; in packets, with directions for use. Sole Patentees, WALTER LEVY and CO., Manufacturers of Maccaroni, Vermicelli, and Semolina to the Queen, No. 2, White's-close, Spitalfields, London.

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THE Consumptive Saved and Restored!!!—The BARON HUFELAND'S PULMONIC PILLS, for Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. These Pills will be found a safe and effectual remedy for these distressing maladies, allaying all irritation in the delicate and susceptible coating of the throat and chest, imparting vigour to the respiratory organs, enabling them to discharge their functions freely, thus overcoming all difficulty of breathing arising from a cold, foggy, or impure atmosphere. Their sanative and strengthening properties will restore the lungs to a healthy state, ensuring relief from pain with longevity. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., by Messrs. Milner and Co., King William-street, Strand; Messrs. Barclay, Butler, Johnstone, Prout, Sanger, Hannay, and all Medicine Venders.

These Pills have restored hundreds in the private practice of this celebrated physician.

A NEW and important Discovery in the manufacture of WRITING INK.—A Fact! An Ink can now be obtained that will flow freely from any pen, and on any description of paper, and is warranted to retain its beautiful black colour in any climate.—Sold in bottles, 6d., 1s. 6d., and 3s., by all respectable Stationers in Town and Country, and by the Manufacturer, F. JENNER, 1, King-street, Borough, London.

HARRIS, Brothers', New Marking Ink.—The best and cheapest ever sold. It is perfectly black, will never wash out, and can be written with as freely as common ink. Each bottle is put up in an elegantly illuminated case, price 1s., forming a handsome ornament, as well as a necessary appendage, to every family. Sold (wholesale only) by the manufacturers, 8, Budge-row, Watling-street; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; and by all Stationers and Chemists.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT TO A LADY, AND MOST CONVENIENT POCKET APPENDAGE.

TO all those who find a difficulty in the use of Steel Pens, and who wish to avoid the loss of time occasioned by the frequent mending of Quills, STEPHENS'S PERPETUAL PEN, made of Gold, with points which never wear or alter, offers a most convenient substitute, as Ink which oxidizes and lingers in the steel pen flows from this with precisely the same rapidity as from a quill, and the pen never requires mending. Price 15s. It may be used with a common holder. With an ever-pointed Silver Pencil-case, with leads, 27s.

Sold by the Proprietor, HENRY STEPHENS, 44, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, London. On application by letter, this Pen will be sent per post to any part of the Kingdom.

ELECTRO-Plate Superseded by R. and J. SLACK'S NICKEL SILVER, possessing all the richness of silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness in wear, manufactured into every article for the table, as spoons, forks, cruet-frames, candlesticks, tea and coffee sets, &c., at one twelfth the price of silver. Their catalogue, containing upwards of 200 engravings, gratis, and post-free; on receipt of ten postage stamps, a sample spoon will be sent free. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset-house. Established 1818.

ARTIFICIAL Teeth.—Observe, 1, Exeter Change, Wellington-street, Strand.—Messrs. BIG-NELL and CO., SURGEONS and MECHANICAL DENTISTS, continue to supply the loss of teeth from one to a complete set; their teeth are beautifully enamelled and warranted not to change colour. A single tooth, 5s.; a whole set, £5; cleaning teeth, 2s. 6d.; stopping decayed teeth, 5s. Old plates, or misfits, remodelled and made to fit equal to new. Please to observe, 1, Exeter Change, Wellington-street, Strand.

TEETH.—Mr. Thomas, 38, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square (late principal assistant and designer to Mr. Mogridge, Dentist to the Royal Family, supplies his new ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty, being placed without pain on the most tender gums, rendering the extraction of old stumps unnecessary. Mr. Thomas will guarantee comfort in mastication and a pure articulation. For a single Artificial Tooth, 3s. 6d.; a complete set, £3 15s. Irregularities of Children's teeth rectified, and every branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one-third the usual charge. N.B. No waiting. Attendance from Ten to Five. Consultation free.

52, Fleet-street.

A NEW Discovery in Teeth.—Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without wires, springs, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR or DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges to the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

On the improved principle of Self-adhesion.

MR. QUINTIN HAIR, Surgeon Dentist, 288, Regent-street, Langham-place, London, in returning thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, for past patronage, respectfully invites them to inspect his newly-discovered Mineral Teeth, which are so beautifully moulded to nature as to defy even the profession to detect them from the natural adjoining teeth; and above all, warranted never to decay or become the least offensive. They are fixed without extracting the old stumps, or giving any pain whatever, the fear of which, Mr. H. is aware, prevents so many individuals from possessing these invaluable substitutes. The strictest regard is paid to accuracy in fitting, and nicety in the arrangement. Stopping with gold or cement. Extracting and every other operation pertaining to the art performed on sound surgical principles, combined with an unusual care and delicacy. Irregularities in children's teeth corrected by an ingenious mechanical contrivance.—Terms moderate. References of the highest order, medical or private. No charge for consultation.

Established 20 years.

TO THE LADIES.

Under the Patronage of the Queen and the Royal Family. The celebrated Manchester Medicine.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S Royal Infants' PRESERVATIVE, is a pleasant and efficacious Carminative, affording instant relief in, and effectually removing those alarming and numerous complaints to which infants are liable; as affections of the Bowels, difficult Teething, the Thrush or Frog, Convulsions, Rickets, &c., is an admirable assistant to nature during the progress of the Hooping Cough, Measles, and the Cow-pox or Vaccine inoculation, and is so perfectly innocent that it may be given with safety immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose.

Prepared by Robert Barker, 31, Greengate, Salford, Chemist to the Queen. The 4s. 6d. bottles contain seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three times and a half, the quantity of those at 1s. 1½d. each. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the civilized world.—Established in the year 1793.

FOOD.—Those who are unacquainted with the highly-nutritious properties of HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD are recommended to read the following testimonial:—"I have carefully examined and repeatedly prescribed 'Hards' Farinaceous Food,' which is prepared from the most nutritious of the cereal grains; it combines both nitrogenised and non-nitrogenised alimentary principles, and forms a very valuable food for children and invalids. Johnn. Pereira, M.D., F.R.S., Assistant-Physician to the London Hospital, 47, Finsbury-square, July 1, 1843." See also Pereira's Treatise on Food and Diet, pages 309 and 473. Sold by all respectable druggists, in 1s. and 2s. packets, also tin cases 7s. 6d. each; and, as a caution against fraudulent imitations, please to observe none are genuine unless signed "Jas. Hards," and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

DANDELION Coffee.—Hurford and Co.'s truly wholesome and agreeable-flavoured preparation of TARAXACUM, or DANDELION (which has for years been used and recommended by the faculty as a daily beverage), may be had through most druggists and teadealers, or direct from the patentees, carriage free, price 2s. 6d. per lb., in tin canisters of 1 lb. and upwards; and, to avoid injurious imitations by unauthorized individuals, the public is cautioned to buy only that bearing the inventors' signature. For its value in affections of the liver, kidneys, skin, and general digestive organs, see Drs. Babington, Bryant, Conquest, Dunn, Jephson, Johnson, Marsden, Morton, Pardoe, Philip, Roberts, Roots, Sigmond, &c.'s testimonials, or consult your medical adviser. London agents, Clifford, purveyor to the Queen, Grosvenor-street; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Hedges and Butler, purveyors to her Majesty, Regent-street; Kay, Upton-place, Commercial-road; Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard; Miller, 6, Edgware-road; Nicholson, Upper-street, Islington; Owen, Marchmont-street; and at Hurford and Co.'s warehouse, 32, Walbrook, City. A few more agents wanted.

TEAS of the True Old-fashioned Kind, as formerly imported by the East India Company, and with which the name of SPARROW has for many years been identified, at the following reduced scale of prices:—Strong and full flavoured Congou, a most economical Tea for large consumers, 3s. 8d.; Sterling Congou, of superior strength and flavour, 4s.; Finest Congou, strongly recommended, 4s. 8d. Fine Ripe Old Pekoe Souchong, one of the finest specimens imported, 5s.; Strong Green, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Genuine Hyson, or Young Hyson, 5s.; the Finest Cowslip Hyson, or Young Hyson, very fragrant, 6s.; Strong Gunpowder, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and the finest Gunpowder, heavy pearl leaf, 7s. No Bohea or inferior Teas kept. Orders, by post or otherwise, containing a remittance, or respectable reference, will be dealt with in a way that will ensure future orders and recommendations. The carts of this establishment deliver goods in all parts of Town free of expense.

COFFEE AS IN FRANCE.—It is a fact beyond dispute, that, in order to obtain really fine Coffee, there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour, certain proportions should be mixed according to their different properties. Thus it is we have become celebrated for our delicious Coffee at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of four countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our establishment, in proportions not known to any other house. From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact, that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong Coffee, it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule we find the finest and most flavoured Coffees are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is not able to obtain real fine Coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the Coffee is preserved, which, in the ordinary process of roasting, is entirely destroyed; and, as we are coffee-roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply of fresh-roasted Coffee continually, after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this Coffee has caused great excitement in the trade, and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar article. We, therefore, think it right to CAUTION the public, and to state that our superior mixture of four countries is a discovery of our own, and therefore the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house. In future we shall distinguish it from all others as SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE, at 1s. 8d. per lb. Packed in tins of all sizes perfectly air-tight, for the country. We have also strong and useful Coffees from 1s. to 1s. 4d. Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day and Martin's, leading through into 22, Dean-street.

HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

MESSRS. LEA and PERRINS, Proprietors of the WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, beg to submit the following Testimonials, as a guarantee to the public of the superior qualities of this Sauce, and also to caution the purchasers against worthless imitations, by observing their names are affixed to the metallic capsule which secures the cork of each bottle, to imitate which is fraud.

"Witley Court, Feb. 28, 1846.
"Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure and satisfaction in bearing testimony to the rare qualities of your celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, which has long been an accompaniment to the Royal table, and from its peculiar piquancy, combined with exquisite flavour, is now an established favourite. It is often inquired for by families of the highest rank, who have the honour of visiting the Royal residence.
"M. MALARET, Chef de Cuisine.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

"Conservative Club, Feb. 27, 1846.
"Gentlemen,—At the request of several members of this club I introduced your Worcestershire Sauce, and have great pleasure in saying that it has given universal satisfaction. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
"SAMUEL HALLAM, Steward.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

"Fladong's Hotel, 144, Oxford-street, London, March, 1846.

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good quality of your Worcestershire Sauce as applicable to all kinds of meat and made dishes, fish, game, &c., considering it to be, without exception, the best sauce in use.
"WILLIAM LOVEGROVE.

"To Messrs. Lea and Perrins, Worcester."

Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Lea and Perrins, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester; also by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.

MOURNING.—Mr. Pugh, in returning his acknowledgments for the highly distinguished patronage he has so long and liberally received, begs to acquaint the nobility, gentry, and public in general, that his maison de deuil is RE-OPENED since the recent enlargement of the premises with the largest and most general assortment of MOURNING, in every grade, ever submitted to the public.—163 and 165, Regent-street, two doors from Burlington-street.

FAMILIES requiring good and really proper MOURNING, whether family, court, complimentary, or habitual, will find at PUGH'S Mourning Warehouse, the first in the United Kingdom, every facility for the immediate supply of all required. To ladies who wish to give their orders personally, an apartment is solely appropriated, combining the privacy of their own home with the advantage of the personal attendance and well-known experience of the superiors of this establishment.—163 and 165, Regent-street, two doors from Burlington-street.

SALE of Shawls, Warwick House, 139 and 140, High-street, Borough.—Messrs. OLNEY and SON respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to a large lot of Shawls, which, they having purchased considerably, under the original cost; they will be offered in three lots. No. 1. Paisley Cashmeres 10s. 9d., worth 21s. No. 2. Wove Paisley at 15s. 9d., worth 28s. 6d. No. 3. Richest quality at 28s. 6d., worth two guineas, to which an early inspection is respectfully invited. Owing to the great depression in trade generally, Messrs Olney and Son have been enabled to purchase a large quantity of silks and linens, which they will offer at such prices that an inspection cannot fail to ensure a speedy sale. All goods marked in plain figures.—Messrs. Olney and Son, Warwick House, 139 and 140, High-street, Borough.

MESSRS. BARRY & SON beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that having very considerably increased their Establishment, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, they are now able to submit to their inspection a most splendid variety of CLOCKS, DRESSING-CASES, DESKS, TABLE BIJOUTERIE, and PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY of every description, which Mr. Barry is constantly replenishing by periodical visits to various parts of the Continent for the purpose of obtaining the very best and newest designs. Messrs. B. execute engraving of all kinds in the first style, and have always a large assortment of specimens to choose from, both in Visiting Cards, Dies for stamping paper, Stamps for Marking Linen, and every variety of Seals.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

T. RIDDELL'S Patent Micaceous Lining,

warranted free from odour under every circumstance, and one twentieth part lighter than anything of the kind yet invented, for protecting the Feet and Chest from cold, damp, and wet; also various articles of Wearing Apparel from the effects of perspiration, oil, &c., viz., Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Ladies' Dresses, Shoe-socks, Eye-shades, and Chest Protectors. Its advantages for these articles will be found unparalleled, being of equal efficacy against the heat in summer, and the frost in winter.

No. 1 and 2—**HAT, BONNET, AND CAP LINING.**—Protecting the head from undue heat in summer, and the cold and wet in winter; also preserving the Hat, Bonnet, and Cap from all stains produced either by the natural or artificial moisture of the hair, perspiration, or oil; made to match all colours, either hair or bonnet. Weight of each, the sixteenth part of an ounce. Price, 9d. and 1s. each. Can be introduced imperceptibly either to the sight or feeling, and the use of which will save two bonnets, caps, and hats, out of three.

No. 1, 2, and 3—**SHOE-SOCK.**—An infallible protector of the Feet from cold, damp, or wet; and can be introduced without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer from its extreme thinness, being only the twelfth part of an inch in substance.

No. 1 and 2—**EYE-SHADES.**—Unrivalled from the lining being a non-conductor of heat, added to their extraordinary lightness, weighing only the twentieth part of an ounce.

No. 1, 2, and 3—**CHEST PROTECTORS.**—Impervious to all kinds of weather; consequently for railway travelling, or otherwise, they will be found invaluable, especially for Chest Affections, Asthma, &c. They are made of the finest Fleece Hosiery, Flannel, and Chamolli Leather, suitable for all weather.

No. 1, 2, and 3—**WINE PROTECTOR.**—Preserving it at the temperature at which it is removed from the cellar, by articles of great elegance for the table or sideboard, and others for conveying it from the cellar in frosty weather.

"We have had the opportunity lately of testing in several ways the introduction, by a gentleman of the name of Riddell, of an article the use of which has for a few years been confined to one purpose, but, through that gentleman's ingenuity, is now before the public, so manufactured as to render it not only a luxury but a boon to mankind. Mr. Riddell's Micaceous Lining consists of Talc, one of the classes of the Micae Schist, the lamina of which are, by him, so beautifully separated and blended into plates of various sizes, that its use can be appropriated to almost every article of wearing apparel, and many useful things besides; whilst its lightness is such as to make its use imperceptible.

"The chemical properties of being negative'y electrical by friction, a non-conductor of heat, wet, or damp and grease, will undoubtedly cause its use in tropical climates as a lining for all coverings of the head, preventing that dreadful attack, the coup de soleil, so fatal to Europeans; whilst its imperviousness for our changing climate, as an article for shoe-lining, entirely supersedes the clumsy cork soles; and as a not to be equalled. To the economist, its protection of dress from perspiration; to the connoisseur, as a wine protector, preventing the fluid from changing in flavour by the alteration of temperature; and to the oculist and his patient, as a shade for keeping the eyes perfectly cool, will render it invaluable. It appears to be an invention the use of which is quite in its infancy, and we wish Mr. Riddell the success he justly deserves."—*Farmer's Journal.*

Sold by all respectable Hatters, Milliners, Outfitters, Shoe-makers, Ironmongers, Chemists, &c.
LICENSED AGENTS.—Mr. J. Paterson, 104, Wood-street, Cheapside; Messrs. Jones and Waters, 21, St. Andrew's-road, Southwark; Messrs. Carter and Co., 55, High-street, Borough; Mr. Ridley, St. Paul's Churchyard; Mr. Scott, Southampton-buildings, Holborn; Mr. Page, 55, Fleet-street; Mr. H. Driver, Draper, Hatter, &c., Windsor; Mr. Wigginton, Boot and Shoe Maker to their Majesties, Eton; Mr. Atkins, King's-ton; Mr. Hardy, Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Northampton; Messrs. Coop. & Co., Drapery, Northampton.
Shippers and others supplied on the most liberal terms.
Application for Licences to be made by letter only to the Patentee, 104, Wood-street, Cheapside.

NEW Invented Secure Hair Bracelets,

CHAINS, RINGS, &c.—Ladies or Gentlemen requiring their own or friends' Hair made into Ornaments, as tokens of remembrance, are respectfully invited to call at J. LEE'S, Goldsmith and Artist in Hair, 41, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, where they may select from an immense variety of new and elegant patterns, mounted in fine gold in the most fashionable styles. Orders expeditiously executed, and none but the best work sent out from this establishment.

. Charges strictly moderate.

LADIES! Ladies!—We earnestly request

attention to the following specimen of our prices:—Real GILT BEADS (not lacquered), No. 1, 2, or 3, 4d.; No. 4, 5, or 6, 5d.; No. 7, 7d., per bunch of ten rows. Best Steel Beads, No. 1, 2, or 3, 4d.; No. 4, 5, or 6, 5d.; No. 7, 7d.; No. 8, 8d., per bunch of ten rows. Elegant Silver Pencil Cases, No. 1, 1s. 3d.; No. 2, 1s. 6d.; No. 3, 2s.; No. 4, 2s. 6d.; No. 5, 3s.; No. 6, 4s.; No. 7, 5s.; No. 8, 6s., each. Fine Gold ditto ditto, rich designs, 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 14s., 17s., 20s., 24s., each. Our sample box of Metallic Pens, with specimens to suit every hand, 6d.

. These quotations include FREE DELIVERY to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of the price of any article, in postage stamps, &c. otherwise.

Copy the Address—J. H. and H. THOMAS, 3, Gould-square, Crutched-friars, London.

CITY Domestic's Bazaar, 33, Ludgate-hill.

—The greatest facility is afforded at this Establishment to Families for obtaining Servants with good characters. A handsome room is provided, with periodicals, for Ladies to receive the Servants, and suitable apartments for Servants to be in waiting.

Subscriptions for one Servant, 2s. 6d.; three months, 5s.; six months, 8s. 6d.; twelve months, 14s.; which entitles the subscriber to an unlimited number of Servants. Open from Ten till Four, Saturdays excepted.

Important to Servants seeking Situations.—Cooks, Cooks for Hotels, Housemaids, Chambermaids, Kitchenmaids, Nursemaids, &c., may get situations at the City Domestic's Bazaar, 33, Ludgate-hill, if they can bring good characters; none are admitted without.

IMPORTANT to Ladies.—The Norwich

COMPANY'S CELEBRATED THREE and SIX CORD SEWING and NETTING COTTON.—The attention of Ladies is particularly requested to this novel article, as being of the most beautiful fabric and uniform texture of any yet produced; it is wound on elegant reels, with labels as above, in lengths of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The Six-cord is more especially adapted for Ladies who are desirous of being accomplished in that elegant and useful art, Netting. To be had of all the most respectable Silk Mercers, Linendrapers, and Haberdashers in the kingdom; and wholesale of the Proprietors, Messrs. J. L. BARBER and CO., NORWICH; and of their Agent in London, Mr. W. W. Tripp, 35, Friday-street, Cheapside.

N.B.—Merchants and Shippers supplied on the most Liberal Terms.

ADVERTISEMENT TO LADIES ONLY!!!

PARIS Wove Corsets.—G. Roberts, of 183,

OXFORD-STREET, disposed at all times to give every advantage arising from incidental circumstances to a numerous connection of Ladies, whose patronage he is honoured with, begs very respectfully to inform them, that the reduction in duty will enable him to sell the genuine PARIS-WOVE CORSETS, manufactured by Mons. T. Werley A. Bar Le Duc (for which he has been so long celebrated as the only importer in London), at the following very low prices, including the busks and alterations:—

Inches.	Price.	Inches.	Price.
18 to 19½	16s. 6d.	24½ to 25½	20s. 6d.
20 to 21	17s. 6d.	26 to 27	21s. 6d.
21½ to 22½	18s. 6d.	27½ to 28½	22s. 6d.
23 to 24	19s. 6d.	29 to 30	23s. 6d.

Ladies will observe that all extra charges are abolished, and the Stays much reduced.

Further Notice to Ladies of Nobility, Gentry, and the Public.—G. Roberts, impressed with a deep sense of gratitude for the very liberal support with which he has been favoured for the last ten years, returns his very sincere thanks to all his Patrons, and begs to announce, that, in consequence of the great increase of business south-west of the metropolis, he has found it expedient to open an Establishment (which will be conducted under the entire superintendence of Mrs. Roberts) in the populous and much-improved neighbourhood of Knightsbridge, for the exclusive sale of every description of Foreign and English Corsets for Ladies and Children, upon the same principle as at Oxford-street; and in future the address will be 183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

LADIES who are buying New Bonnets,

and having Bonnets Cleaned, should supply themselves with one of the VENTILATING BONNETS and CAP PRESERVERS. Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 65.

Wearers of Bonnets of all ages, this is a subject which addresses itself to you. Every lady must be anxious to avoid soiling with hair-oil, dust, or perspiration, either Bonnet or Cap. Bonnets so soiled will not dye or clean without leaving a stain. This useful article is not made of oil-silk—every lady knows the evil of oil-silk; it weighs less than a quarter of an ounce; is worn loose as a cap; is made up of all colours, to correspond with the colour of the bonnet lining, and is applicable to the gauze, silk, or straw bonnet—to the autumn or winter season, as well as spring and summer.

"A very useful invention. It may be worn in winter and summer; is excessively light, and not heating, on account of its ventilating properties. It will be the means of preserving a bonnet from destruction, and seems, in every respect, a useful and novel invention: we recommend ladies to try it. Oil-silk, India-rubber cloth, and other patents, in use for this purpose, inflict not only headache and loss of hair, but also subject the eyes to distressing pain."—*Times.*

"The Ventilating Bonnet and Cap Preserver.—This cheap and admirable invention is as remarkable as it is simple and elegant. We doubt not that our fair readers will instruct those who supply them with millinery to furnish them with this desirable article."—*Journal.*

To be had of all Milliners, &c., and of the Sole Manufacturer, 2, BERESFORD-TERRACE, BERESFORD-STREET, WALTHAM, London. Price 1s. each, or 1s. and one postage stamp by post. Ladies, not being able to procure the Ventilating Bonnet and Cap Preserver, will please to address the Manufacturer as above.

May also be had the Ventilating Silk Dress and Coat Protector. Price 3d. the set of four pieces, and 4d. by post.

This invention prevents the unsightly staining of the dress and coat body by perspiration under the arms, and supersedes the use of oil-silk, pronounced by the faculty an unhealthy expedient, at a much less cost.

REDUCTION in Price.—The Patent Fuel

COMPANY (Warlich's Patent) call the attention of all housekeepers to their HOUSEHOLD FUEL, which makes a bright fire, is free from smell, and 20 per cent. more economical than coal. Cash price at Deptford Works, 23s. per ton; or, delivered within three miles, 27s. 6d. per ton. Cash price at the Company's Depot, Shot Tower Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth, 25s. per ton; or, delivered within four miles, 29s. per ton. Orders to be sent to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, 15, St. Mary-axe; or to Mr. Walstab, at the Depot, Shot Tower Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth. P.S. This fuel may now be had of all coal merchants.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS DE MATTOS, Secretary.

ECONOMICAL Improvement in the Art

of COOKING, by the use of MAKEPEACE'S PREPARED CULINARY HERBS. The housewife economizes, the cook acquires fame, the odoriferous smell of the kitchen creates an appetite when all else fails. They are patronized by that emperor of cooks, M. Soyer. Buy them and try them—they are irresistible. Manufactured and sold wholesale by Samuel Makepeace, Mitcham, Surrey; and retail by Batty and Co., Finsbury-pavement; Furnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Lazenby and Son, Edward-street, Portman-square; Marriott, Gracechurch-street; Sharpe and Co., Bishopsgate-street; Wood, 88, Oxford-street; Stokes, Strand; Revell, 272, Oxford-street; Finch, Ludgate-hill; Hannah, Newington-butts; and all Italian warehousemen, grocers, druggists, &c.

CARPETS.—Old Patterns at a Great Reduc-

TION.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING beg to inform their friends and the public that, in order to prepare for their New and Elegant Designs for the spring, they are SELLING OFF a large quantity of their stock on hand at LESS than COST PRICE.—Establishments, 4, Regent-street, and 98, Hatton-garden, Holborn.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.

ROYAL Victoria Felt Carpeting,

manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most gracious Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces.

This description of Carpeting having now become one of the established manufactures of this kingdom, from its beauty, durability, imperviousness to dust, and more especially for its economy, costing less than half the price of Brussels, at the same time equal to it in appearance, the Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole Manufacturers under the patent, having availed themselves of the rapid strides now making in the arts of design in this country, inform the trade that their Patterns for the present season are now out, and that they will be found far superior to anything hitherto introduced, and suitable for all descriptions of Rooms. The public can be supplied through their agents in nearly every provincial town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and at all respectable Carpet Houses in London and its suburbs. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed in a great variety of elegant and novel designs; Plain Cloths suitable for Upholsterers; Cloths for Coach-linings; Waistcoatings; thick Felt for polishing and Gun Waddings, D'Oyleys, &c.

Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.—Manufacturers: Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-road, London.

TO Families Residing in Town or Country.

—The NATIONAL LINEN COMPANY more particularly address this notice to families who, living at a distance, cannot visit the City warehouses, namely—that goods are forwarded for their inspection before payment, and any article sent not meeting with the most unqualified approval, both as to price and to quality, can be returned, thus permitting the public the advantage of comparison without incurring the slightest risk or expense. The Company offer this inducement not only as a guarantee of their good faith, but with a certainty that on inspection their goods and prices will ensure large orders, and fully warrant the assertion that their immense stock, consisting of every description of linens, calicoes, blankets, flannels, carpets, &c., will be found of the best fabrics, and, being sold actually at the lowest wholesale prices, worthy the attention of every family. The Company respectfully refer to the numerous families both in town and country who have patronized them, and who can testify not only to the advantageous prices, but also to the durability of their manufactures and bleach.

A few leading articles are here quoted:—

MAGNIFICENT Table Cloths, five yards

long, 15s. each; double damask, same size, 21s. each; dinner napkins to match, 10s. 6d. per dozen; fish napkins, 2s. 6d. per dozen; splendid German damask table-cloths, in emblematical and novel designs, with napkins, slips, &c., to correspond.

STOUT Irish Linen Sheetings, nearly three

yards wide, 12s. 6d. per pair; an extensive stock of the finest Irish, real Russia, and Barnsley sheetings; strong unbleached linen sheetings, 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., to 8s. 6d. per pair; Irish linens, stout, from 15s. to 21s. per piece of 26 yards; superior qualities from 25s. to 35s. per piece; fine Gulix holland, for collars, fronts, &c., 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard; curiously fine Irish cambric handkerchiefs, equal in appearance to French, 12s. 6d. per dozen; common lawn handkerchiefs, all linen, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per dozen; good qualities, 6s. 6d. per dozen; superior shirting long cloths, the piece of 40 yards, from 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; very fine ditto, India finish, 40 yards for 15s. 6d.; superior bleached quilts and counterpanes, dimities, Witney blankets, Welsh and Saxony flannels; counterpanes for charities, from 12s. per dozen; white and grey calicoes, holland, &c.; linen huckabacks, from 4s. 9d. per dozen; stout diapers for table-cloths, from 8d. per yard; round towelling, 2s. 9d. per dozen; glass-cloths and dusters, from 1s. 9d. per dozen. Charitable institutions can have samples forwarded. Carpets of every description.

OLD Patterns Brussels Carpets.—Ladies who

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LONDON and Westminster Bank.—Notice

is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
 ING of the PROPRIETORS of this Company will be held at
 the Bank in Lothbury on Wednesday, the 3rd day of March
 next, at One o'Clock precisely, to declare a Dividend; to sub-
 mit for confirmation the election of Joshua Walker, Esq., who
 has been nominated by the Board of Directors in the room of
 Patrick Maxwell Stewart, Esq., M.P., deceased; to appoint
 three Directors in the room of Thomas Farncomb, Esq.,
 David Salomons, Esq., and Henry Bosanquet, Esq., who go
 out by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-elec-
 tion; also to consider the propriety of appointing two ad-
 ditional Directors; to proceed to such election, and for other
 purposes. The following two gentlemen being duly qualified,
 Henry Buckle, Esq., and John Garrett Cattley, Esq., have
 proposed themselves as such Directors, and have given the
 necessary notices.

By order of the Board,

JAMES WILLIAM GILBERT, General Manager.

Lothbury, Jan. 28, 1847.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th of February
 until the 10th of March, to prepare for the dividend.

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Mutual Assurance Branch.			Proprietary Branch.		
Age.	Half Pre- mium first five years.	Whole Premium aft. 5 yrs.	Age.	Half Pre- mium first 7 years.	Whole Premium aft. 7 yrs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 0 0	2 0 0	20	0 18 0	1 16 0
25	1 2 2	2 4 4	25	0 19 7	1 19 2
30	1 4 11	2 9 10	30	1 1 9	2 3 6
35	1 8 6	2 17 0	35	1 4 11	2 9 10
40	1 13 3	3 6 6	40	1 9 2	2 18 4
45	1 19 6	3 19 0	45	1 14 10	3 9 8
50	2 7 9	4 15 6	50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 18 10	5 17 8	55	2 12 9	5 5 6

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 firm must be DISPOSED OF (and is offered to purchasers at
 a great reduction), consisting of every variety of plate, new
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 assortment of the best Sheffield plate, diamonds, pearls, fancy
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N.B. Mr. Catchpole takes the opportunity of respectfully
 acquainting his numerous patrons that no interruption will
 take place in the ordinary business of the house, which is
 conducted by himself as usual.—120, Regent-street, Feb.
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MECHI'S Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-street.—Ladies
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Ladies can have an entire Head-dress for £1 10s., a
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 The Hon. Miss Harley.

Lady Culling Eardley Smith, &c. &c. &c.

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 Haversock-hill, Hampstead-road, on the 8th, 10th, 11th, and
 12th days of May, 1847, a Bazaar for the Sale of Fancy and
 Useful Articles, in aid of the erection of the New Building for
 the

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REMOVING FROM THE CITY-ROAD.

This institution is open to children from all parts of the
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 ages of seven and eleven years. They remain until they are
 fourteen, when they are placed out as servants or apprentices.
 The charity was instituted in 1758, for twenty boys alone; it
 has now 139 children of both sexes, who are educated, clothed,
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 ceeds of the sale, will go towards the expense of the building
 now erecting, where 240 children will be provided for.

The Committee will be happy to receive the names of such
 ladies as will undertake to assist in this important object,
 when particulars shall be sent to them.

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 the Poor, Paintings, Drawings, Music, Prints, Books, Auto-
 graphs, Minerals, Shells, Flowers, Fruit, Botanical Specimens,
 or any other light articles of manufactured goods, with pecu-
 niary aid, forwarded to Mr. JOSEPH SOUL, the Secretary,
 before the 1st of May, 1847, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Manufacturers are invited to send any new and novel
 articles of British Manufacture for exhibition, as such oppor-
 tunities for display rarely occur. Their contributions to the
 bazaar will be thankfully received.

The next half-yearly election will take place in April. Pe-
 titions must be sent in before the 28th inst. Forms may be
 had at the offices of the Charity, 19, Gresham-street, near the
 Bank of England.

MRS. JOHN DARCUS, whose Lectures

upon Greek and Roman Poetry, Rights of Women, &c.
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 from the new Operas; and Madame Panormo her instructive
 explanation of the art of singing English, Italian, and Ger-
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 at 62, Berners-street, where ladies' cards are received, and
 the songs as sung on these occasions to be had.

N.B. Madame G. P. undertakes to teach ladies whose vo-
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 in Six or Twelve interesting Lessons. Guitar, Mr. N. W.
 Gould; Piano-forte, Mr. J. B. Panormo.—A Vacancy for a
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J. F. LODER, have the honour to announce that
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 daily, at their residences, 44, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park;
 79, Stanhope-street, Regent's-park; and at the Concert-rooms,
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 dances, including the Valse à Cinque, and the Polka Mazurka
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 —Saturday, February 27, 1847.